The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO 4925. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Maximilian's Death Charged Upon the Church Party in Mexico.

Cheap Postage Between England and America.

The North German States Accept the Tariff Proposed by Prussia.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED FRENCH DRAMATIST.

Arrival of the Steamship Scotia at this Port.

FRANCE.

The Church Party in Mexico Charged with Maximilian's Death.

PARIS, Monday, July 8.

It is said that the Emperor NAPOLEON charges the Church party in Mexico with the death of MAXIMILIAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Cheap Postage Between the United States and England.

LONDON, Monday, July 8.

The Government announces that the six-penny system of postage between America and England will be put into operation about the 1st of January, 1868.

GERMANY.

The Northern Confederation.

BERLIN, Monday, July 8—Evening.

The States of North German Confederation have accepted the plan of a tariff proposed by Prussia.

FRANCE.

Death of a Literary Man.

PARIS, Monday, July 8—Evening.

M. PONSARD, the dramatist, is dead.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Monday, July 8—Noon.

Consols for money.....94¾
United States Five-twenty Bonds.....73
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....79
Erie Railway Shares.....44

LONDON, Monday, July 8—2 P. M.

Consols for money.....94¾
United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....73
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....79¼
Erie Railway Shares.....44

LONDON, Monday, July 8—Evening.

Consols closed at 94¾ for money.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds.....73
Illinois Central Railway Shares.....79
Erie Railway Shares.....44¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, July 8—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¾ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 8—Noon.

Cotton dull; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 11d.

BREADSTUFFS — Corn, 37s. 3d. for new; white California Wheat, 13s. 9d.; Barley, 5s.; Oats, 3s. 9d.; Peas, 39s.

PROVISIONS—Pork 75s. Beef 136s. Bacon 42s. 6d. Lard 47s. 6d. Cheese 61s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes 31s. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; Refined, 1s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine 30s. Tallow 43s. 9d. Cloverseed 41s. Resin—Common, 6s. 9d.; Fine, 12s.

LONDON, Monday, July 8—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 25s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed 68s. 6d. Linseed Cakes £9 12s. 6d. Linseed Oil £41 10s. Sperm Oil £110.

Petroleum closed at Antwerp on Saturday evening at 41 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 8—2 P. M.

Cotton easier, but without quotable change in prices.

Breadstuffs without change.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 135s.; Bacon, 42s. Other articles unchanged.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 44s.; Spirits Turpentine, 30s. No change in other articles.

LONDON, Monday, July 8—2 P. M.

We have no change to report in our markets since noon.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 8—Evening.

COTTON—The market has been irregular, but prices are not quotably lower. The sales of the day amounted to 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands.....10½d.
Middling Orleans.....11d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs closed dull, but quotations are unaltered. Corn, 37s. 3d. for new Mixed Western. Wheat—California White, 13s. 9d. ℔ cental. Barley, 5s. ℔ 60 lbs. Oats—Canadian, 3s. 9d. ℔ 45 lbs. Peas, 39s. ℔ quarter.

PROVISIONS—The market is generally unchanged from the afternoon's quotations. Beef, 135s. and Pork, 75s. ℔ bbl. Bacon, 42s. Lard, 47s. 6d. Cheese, 61s.

PRODUCE—The market for Produce is generally unchanged, except Refined Petroleum, which has declined to 1s. 2½d.; Spirits steady at 9d. Resin—Common, 6s. 9d., and fine, 12s. Tallow, 44s. Spirits of Turpentine, 30s.

LONDON, Monday, July 8—Evening.

Sugar firm at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 D. S. Other articles steady at previous quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Monday, July 8—2 P. M.

There is no Red Wheat or Cloverseed in the market here.

LONDON, Monday, July 8—2 P. M.

There is no Whale Oil on the market.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Monday, July 8—Noon.

The steamship *Weser*, Capt. WENKE, from New-York June 26, has arrived here *en route* to Bremen.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JULY 1.

The steamship *City of London*, which left Liverpool June 26 and Queenstown June 27, arrived off Sandy Hook at a late hour Sunday night and came up to her dock yesterday morning.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at 4 P. M. on the 29th and Queenstown on the 30th June, arrived here at a late hour last night.

Mr. KNOX, a London Police Magistrate, and Mr. GEORGE D. POLLOCK, were recently appointed by the Government to visit all the prisons where the Fenian convicts had been or were at present confined, to speak with them privately, to hear their grievances, and to question closely all the persons connected with the establishments. The report of the Commissioners has just been published, and it completely exculpates all who have had the charge of the Fenian convicts. The complaints made by the prisoners, or rather by some three or four of them, and disseminated by their friends outside, are in some instances, pure inventions; in others they are utterly frivolous.

The *Times* says that nothing could wound the feelings of the nation more than that the world should believe it to be capable of tyranny toward fallen men. There is no desire in any quarter for the vindictive punishment of the Fenians.

The President, Secretary and other officials of the Operative Tailors Society, were up at a London Police Court, on the 24th, to answer a charge of conspiring to prevent the master tailors from obtaining workmen. After hearing a good deal of evidence, the magistrate committed the defendants for trial. The President and Secretary were ordered to find bail. The others were allowed to go at large on their own recognisances.

In the House of Commons on the 27th, Mr. GRAVES asked whether any arrangements had been made, or were in contemplation to be made, for the conveyance between England and Nassau, Bermuda and the British North American Provinces, on the expiration of the present contract with the Cunard Company, in December next.

Mr. HUNT replied that arrangements were in progress, but none had as yet been completed.

It is noted that the bullion in the Bank of England exceeded the largest sum on record, the amount held on the 26th of June being £22,232,138 sterling. In the Bank of France also the accumulation was enormous and continued to steadily increase.

The interminable Yelverton marriage case was again before the public in the shape of an appeal before the House of Lords. The lady appeared at the bar of the House and argued her own case.

The Earl of Derby was again suffering from an attack of gout.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* says that the demand of the Government for 158,500,000 francs for the army and navy, presented to the Corps Legislatif, had produced a profound impression on the public. It had done so on the Chamber also. In a financial point of view, it completely deranges the budget, and accordingly the discussion of that measure, which was fixed for Wednesday, was postponed to Saturday.

If reports from France may be relied upon, great activity prevails in all the military departments of the Empire. Indeed it is said that ever since the signature of the Luxemburg treaty, military preparations have been resumed on a large scale. The reorganization of the artillery, which was suspended, is now being carried on and great improvements have been effected in the "train," which will render the artillery service more perfect than formerly.

In the infantry corps the officers are kept very busy; all the trained soldiers are being sent to the reserve, where they are available at a moment's notice, and their places are being filled up by recruits, who are being drilled with the greatest care and activity.

The Prussian Diet was closed on the 24th ult.; Baron VON DER HEYDT, the Minister of Finance, read a message from the King, of which the following is a summary: His Majesty thanks the Chambers for the adoption of the Constitution, and announces that it will be immediately proclaimed in all the States of the Confederation, while North Germany will henceforth constitute a closely connected Union of States. The national community, which already secures the protection of German territory, will also be extended to the commercial life of the German people. The Zollverein, the foundation of which formerly marked the commencement of the united development of Germany, will be brought into harmony with the vital conditions of the North German Confederacy, thanks to the moderation and love of peace of all the Powers, success has been attained in guarding the peaceful development of European affairs from interruption. The friendly and confidential relations existing between the King and the Sovereigns of powerful neighboring States afford the prospect in every direction of the blessings of peace continuing to be undisturbed. A powerful guarantee is supplied by the fact, that the wish and aim of the Government will be constantly directed toward specially employing the importance and power of the newly strengthened Commonwealth in securing the benefits of peace.

The *Dagblad* of Copenhagen, in its French review, says that the guarantees demanded by Prussia for the German inhabitants of North Schleswig form only a subordinate part of the question. The negotiations in reality turn upon the recovery of Alsen and Duppell. The writer points out that the Danish Government could not possibly withdraw behind the national lines, so plainly marked by the elections to the North German Parliament. The Schleswig Danes (says the *Dagblad*) would prefer the common lot of slavery until the great day of liberation should dawn.

The Paris *Patrie* says that although the Schleswig question may have become wearisome to the public, yet the Danes still command the entire sympathy of the French people.

Gen. GARIBALDI, on receipt from the Students' Committee of Bologna of his appointment as honorary member, returned the following reply: "Rome, the slave of tyranny, as you say, and polluted by the embraces of the priest, knows well that I shall not fail in my task. An old remnant of Mount Janiculus in that city I desire above all to return there, and to share in the deliverance of that sanctuary of Italian glories. And you, generous youths, you will be present also at the decisive banquet of redemption, from which not a single Italian must be missing, since the question to be dealt with is one of liberty or of slavery for the whole of Italy.

At a public consistory held in Rome on Thursday, attended by 400 bishops, the Pope delivered an allocution, praising the bishops for their attendance at Rome, and speaking in terms of the advantages resulting from the unity of the Church. The condemnation of errors pronounced by the allocution of October 1865 was confirmed, and the Pope expressed a wish to convoke, as soon as possible, an ecumenical Council to repair the evils which oppress the Church, and to point out the necessary remedies. The Pope concluded by recommending prayers to God and the Virgin Mary for the prosperity of the Church.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Monday, June 24, 1867.

There is not much to tell in the shape of news; a good deal, however, in the way of gossip. The turf scandals are dying the death of nine-day wonders, and the public mind is turned to politics again. Reform, of course, is the main topic, and the frame of mind of the Tories is that of Oriental fanatics, who rush in crowds to prostrate themselves before the car of Juggernaut. But, during the last few days, general attention has been engrossed by the astounding revelations brought to light by the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the "Sheffield outrages," as they are called—that is to say, the outrages perpetrated from time to time during the last dozen years or so, by the members of trades' unions against recalcitrants. These outrages were of various kinds and degrees, from ham-stringing an honest man's horse up to direct murder. One BROADHEAD, the Secretary of the Saw Grinders' Union, and a man of great influence among the trades unions throughout the country, has confessed to having hired men systematically to perpetrate these crimes—not out of malice or revenge against the individuals, but for the benefit of the union. This man has at last revealed what all the powers of the detective force have failed to elicit. Of course, he does so under promise of immunity. But the horror created by his hideous avowals was such that he was mobbed on leaving the Court. Yet this man has qualities which are worthy of a nobler cause. While he made confession after confession of the crimes which he had abetted and paid for, he remained collected and wary, but when a letter was read addressed by him after the perpetration of one of the worst outrages, to the papers, repudiating and deploring the outrage, when this letter was read out in Court, he burst into tears, and said, "I shall be held up to the execration of mankind." The crimes he had committed seemed to him quite natural, legitimate and necessary. But that he should have been, even in appearance, unfaithful to the cause of which he was the servant and champion, filled him with remorse and anguish. It is not pretended that the unions were cognizant of his private proceedings. They made no inquiries, and he falsified the books to get the money to pay for the crimes which he bought in their interest. Feeling here is divided on the subject. There is a universal horror as well as a sense of relief that the truth has come out at last; and those who are in favor of repressive legislation are elated and triumphant. But calmer views will prevail. It will be felt that repressive legislation is out of the question; that the unions are not to be held responsible for the fanaticism of an agent, and that, after all, the unions, with all their faults, have been greatly instrumental in redressing the enormous disadvantages of labor in this country in its bargain with capital.

I turn to another subject—Mr. DISRAELI's speech at the Merchant Tailors' School in the city the other day. An incident took place on that occasion very interesting to Americans, but which did not appear, as far as I could see, in any of the English papers. Mr. DISRAELI in that extraordinary speech said, among other things, almost in the words of his great speech on Reform in 1859, that American politics were no guide to English politics. "America," he said, "was a colony, and had no great national traditions to keep her straight as we have; and then, of course, she had boundless lands, &c., &c." What he said in 1859 did not matter much, but on this occasion Mr. ADAMS, your Minister, was sitting opposite to him. Mr. DISRAELI declares in private that he never saw him. Be this as it may, Mr. ADAMS got up and with much dignity but evident annoyance said, that "if America was a colony, then she had the traditions of the mother country. But if she was not a colony, but a great nation, she had the traditions of her founders, and her founders were Englishmen who left England because they were dissatisfied with English institutions." Mr. DISRAELI suddenly got a rap he did not expect, and it must be confessed that Mr. ADAMS upholds the dignity of the United States with singular moderation and firmness.

If Mr. DISRAELI was snubbed by Mr. ADAMS at the Merchants' School feast, Lord STANLEY at the Trinity House dinner got into an equal hobble with Dr. LUSHINGTON, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, more celebrated perhaps among us by his decisions on religious questions as Judge of the Court of Arches. Dr. LUSHINGTON is in the full vigor of his intellect, but of a very great age, and if there is one thing more than another which is offensive to him, it is an allusion to his age. Lord STANLEY, however, did allude to it in drinking his health, and said: "We shall all share in that general regret which England will feel when the natural desire for repose, which no man has better earned, shall lead him to place the office he now holds in younger, though he cannot place it in stronger or abler hands." Everybody looked at everybody and whispered one to the other, that this was a broad hint from Lord STANLEY to Dr. LUSHINGTON to resign his Judgeship and give the Tories another appointment to dispose of. So Dr. LUSHINGTON took it, and with conspicuous emphasis observed in his answer that he would not hold office one hour beyond the time when a fit successor could be found for him. Whereupon everybody looked at everybody and whispered that the doctor had given Lord STANLEY a snubbing. I do not suppose Lord STANLEY felt it. His skin is not thin, though he has a temper of his own, and a very curious one too from all accounts. The Tories are hungering and thirsting, not after righteousness, certainly, but after vacant Judgeships to bestow. It will be a curious feature during the next twenty years in English politics that all or most of the Bishops have been appointed by Lord PALMERSTON, whereas most of the Judges bid fair to be appointed by the Tories. Stranger still that these two apparently opposite sets of causes will, or ought to, drift in the same direction, that is to say, Protestant conservatism. A Tory Judge is *ex vi termini* a Protestant Judge, and all the Palmerstonian Bishops are also Protestant to the backbone.

Last night the pretty little Theatre of the St. James opened again, and was thronged by a fashionable assemblage to welcome Mr. RAVEL, the great French humorist and comedian of the Palais Royal. There was the Prince of Wales and Prince Teck, the Duke and Duchess De'Aumale, to whom, by-the-by, the Prince of Wales paid a visit in her box, the Comte de Paris, the Duc de Chartres, the Duchess of Somerville, Mons. de la Tour D'Auvergne, Lord and Lady Granville, (the lovely Castalia Campbell, greatly improved since her marriage,) Lady Waldegrave, Lady Vane Tempest, whose widowhood seems to adorn in looks, and, in short, a very select assembly. The house is small, but was crowded up to the roof, and it augured well for the success of the "month" during which the brilliant little theatre is to be graced by the little French company who have come over under the auspices of M. RAPHAEL FELIX, brother of the famous Mlle. RACHEL. Nevertheless, no French plays have ever yet succeeded pecuniarily here. The number of English in London who know French is indeed large. But to enjoy a French play thoroughly, and all its minuter shades of delicate by-play, requires a familiarity which very few but natives can aspire to.

Writing from where I do, I see the Prince and his attendants anxiously trying and examining the arrangements of a carriage and chair specially designed to give the poor, dear little Princess of Wales her first airing, after her painful and dangerous illness. It would be difficult to say to what an extent she is endeared in the popular imagination, and there are few people in the country who have not felt her illness as a personal grief and anxiety to themselves. Much has been said about the apparent carelessness of the Prince, without, I think, foundation. He is extremely fond of her, and we may be sure that if he rides, and goes to Paris, and goes about as usual, it is by her most express desire. The unselfish little soul would feel doubly stricken if her illness were to confine him also. Besides, she has all the pleasure and freshness of looking for his return. Let us hope that the days of her recovery are rapidly approaching. She herself will be amazed at the reception she will receive. I doubt if her Majesty the Queen will be equally pleased.

John Bright on the House of Commons—The Progress of Peaceful Revolution in England.

On the 25th ult. the Fishmongers' Company of London gave a grand banquet in their hall. The principal speech of the evening was made by Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, in reply to the toast, "the House of Commons." Mr. BRIGHT said:

MR. PRIME WARDEN AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you very heartily for the invitation which has permitted me to be here to-night, and for the very cordial and friendly manner in which I have been received. I am puzzled to know how I can say much to advantage just now about the House of Commons; and it is no little difficulty to attempt to interject a political speech in the midst of the other proceedings of the evening. But the Prime Warden, who, I suppose, is not only Prime Warden but Prime Minister among us, (a laugh,) had, I presume, no reason for calling upon me, or for mentioning the House of Commons, except with the view that something should be said about the House of Commons, and about the political position in which we find ourselves. [Hear, hear.] Some eminent writer has said that the civilization of a people is marked or attested by the manner in which it makes its revolutions, and I think from the mode in which we make ours that we are as a people very much advanced in civilization. In the year 1832 we made a revolution of a very serious character. We transferred the government of a great nation from the exclusive power of a hereditary aristocracy, in a large degree at any rate, to the people, and especially to the middle class. But we did it in the midst of great excitement, and not a little tumult, and many fears that the vessel of the State might go down in the storm which was then raging. In the year 1867 we are engaged in making another revolution of much the same character; but we are doing it, not with disorder and tumult, but in the midst of the most complete peace, and when all parties in the country, and especially that party which said the revolution would be a terrible thing when it should come, seem to be in the very best possible humor with each other. [Laughter.] Now, my honorable friends who are here with me and I have come from the West. We find there what I believe is veritably a revolution in progress, and yet, having come thus far to the East, we are able to sit down in perfect tranquility and pariahs of this costly and superb banquet without the slightest idea that anything is happening which can disturb the order and prosperity of the country. I say that it is something of revolution. It cannot be concealed—I shall not attempt to conceal from myself or from anybody else that we have moved a very rapid and extraordinary stride is being made toward what men call democratic—and, if you like, even republican—institutions. When I say democratic and republican institutions I speak of the House of Commons merely; because—and I am entitled, I think, still to use the phrase—whatever is the character of the House of Commons in this country must also be the character, although it may not be the form, of the Government itself. We know that the House of Commons *has for many years past been gradually attracting to itself more and more of the power of the State*, and whatever may be the description of that House, whatever the policy which it upholds and follows, you will find that to be what prevails through every department of the Government, *and peers and monarch must march with the House of Commons.* [Cheers.] Therefore what we are doing is a very serious matter, and what men should be well satisfied is right, what they should have well considered, because doubtless at that period—I hope long remote—when there shall be history made in England, what is doing in the Parliament of Great Britain now will tell upon our history and condition to the very latest generation of our people. Now I am, as many of you know, in a rather peculiar position with regard to this great question. I have taken a very active part in promoting changes, some of which are being now made. From my youth upward, since I could consider such questions, I have had before my eyes, as you have had before yours, almost everywhere, and nowhere more than in this city, great wealth, great luxury, remarkable refinement, and a very high degree of education; and almost close alongside of this I have seen great poverty, fearful degradation, and also an ignorance so profound that it was almost impossible to measure or to fathom it. Now, I have believed that a nation which could make so many rich, and so many refined, and so many instructed, might, if it were to examine its own affairs, and to manage them, lessen the number of those who were in poverty, in degradation, and in ignorance; and I have been strongly of opinion that *if the Parliament of the country more broadly represented what I will call the industry, the intelligence and the virtue of the entire people—if God has given to men power to govern themselves well, and to improve their position upon this earth*; possibly, if we had a Parliament so formed, we might raise vast multitudes of our people from a condition which was one of misery to them and of humiliation to us who had permitted it. Now, I thought that the House of Commons *was built on too narrow a basis*; that in many things, and particularly because by reason of the extreme extensiveness of elections many of its members hardly represented anybody, it was to a considerable extent corrupt, and that what may be called the health of the House was not by any means in a satisfactory condition. Well, this was, you know, denied; and it was denied most stoutly by men who sat opposite me last year, and who sit opposite to me now. [Laughter.] They said there was no such house in the world, no Constitution or Government which had done so many good things, no representation which was so exact a voice of the mind of the whole people of the country. [Hear, hear.] They denied the truth of the statements which I had made, not having examined the matter as I had done, and said that which, doubtless, they had a right to say, because they believed it to be true. [Hear, hear.] Well now it is curious that those gentlemen to whom I refer have confessed that they were wrong, and that I was right. [No, no.] They have not only adopted, especially with regard to the main point of the great question that has been under discussion, my view with respect to the health of the patient, *but they have actually stolen, or borrowed without acknowledgment, my prescription.* [A laugh, and cries of "No, no."] We are nearly all agreed in the House of Commons on this matter now, and I think it was not unreasonable to suppose there might be considerable agreement here, but if there be any gentleman who thinks that I am overstating the case I can only leave him to observe what passes during the rest of the session, and perhaps by the end of it he may come to the conclusion at which I have arrived. [Cheers.] There is one thing I beg to state to the two or three gentlemen who seem rather to differ from me, and it is this—that the House of Commons, with regard to all the boroughs of England and Wales, *has now established a franchise which is lower than any franchise that exists in the Northern States of the American Republic; and this, after I have been charged for many years with wishing to Americanize our institutions, has been done by those gentlemen that brought that charge against me.* [Hear, hear.] Now, lest I should be misunderstood, let me explain that the reason why I say that the franchise is lower here than there is, that we have unfortunately in this country a larger number of the population who are poor, and ignorant, and dependent, than can be found in any corresponding number of population throughout the heretofore free States of the American Republic. Therefore I say that the franchise which we have established is lower than that which exists there. Now I will not presend to say—I think most people are rather puzzled to conjecture—what within the next ten or five years may be the result of what has been done. I believe there is great and solid good in all classes of the people of this country. [Hear, hear.] My own impression is that in the highest class, that of high titles and privileges and great wealth, there has been an amazing advancement in everything that is creditable to that class during the last thirty years. [Cheers.] But I could not withhold the expression of the same opinion with regard to what has transpired among the middle or among the working classes. *I believe that from the highest to the land down almost to the very lowest, there has been a great increase of general knowledge, and a great increase of kindness between man and man; and that we are at this moment more ready than we have been at any former period wisely to admit great numbers of the population to the exercise of the franchise and of political power.* [Hear, hear.] Now, notwithstanding that there will be thousands and scores of thousands who are not independent enough to vote without some kind of influence over them, and who may know little for what it is they vote. Still, I believe that in a fair field, which we shall now have to a large extent, the good which exists through all classes of the people of this country will exert itself with full effect, and will prevent any evil consequences whatever, affecting the general politics or legislation of the country, arising from the admission of considerable numbers who cannot give either strength or intelligence to the constituencies that are about to be created. The session of 1867 will, I believe, be memorable to a very late period, and memorable for the conversion of a great party. [A laugh.] I trust and believe that that party, having abandoned its ancient position of resistance on this great question, will consider its position with regard to some other questions—[hear, hear]—and I hope that in the future we shall have in the House of Commons, taking the whole House and both sides of it, a less obstinate resistance to improvement, [hear, hear,] and more and more of a fair and candid consideration of all the arguments that may be submitted to it on the questions that are brought under consideration. [Hear, hear.] I think the result of what has been done will be to open a wider field for the intellect and the energies of the people; and I here take upon myself to say that I think we may hope with confidence that those who come after us, looking back at our proceedings during this eventful year, will have no reason to condemn the course that we have taken. [Hear, hear.] In 1832 a change was made, which now I believe everybody admits to have been a very wise change. In fact, I think now the last opponent of, the last person who condemned, the Reform Bill of 1832 must have passed away from among us. [Hear, hear.] It was said last session, by the strongest opponents of the bill of last year, that the bill of 1832 was so wise, and had done so much good, that it was not desirable to depart from it, and that scarcely anything further remained to be done. Well, from 1832 to this time thirty-five years have elapsed. A bill is passing now. What will happen in the next thirty-five years? This—that the twentieth century will have dawned upon our children, and I trust that when it does dawn upon them, and when they look back to this day as we look back to 1832, they may say of this day what we say of that day, and they may say further, that during all the time which has elapsed, this England, this Great Britain, this United Kingdom, has grown a greater, a more united, and a happier country. [Cheers.]

Shipping Disasters in the White Sea—Over One Hundred Ships Lost in the Ice.

From the London Morning Post, June 27.

Telegrams received at the Board of Trade, from St. Petersburgh, a few days since, conveyed the melancholy tidings of the loss or abandonment of several vessels in the White Sea on the breaking up of the ice. The number was estimated at thirty, and the names of the following were given as having foundered: The *Bis*, the *Effort*, the *Lorkiss*, the *Earl of Fife*, the *Curtew*, the *Trident*, the *Prince of Wales*, the *Emmanuel*, the *Ennomia*, the *Rogan* the *Conqueror*, the *Manuenas* and the *Perseverance*. Telegrams received yesterday from St. Petersburg, dated June 27, 6:30 P. M., state that, from further accounts received from Archangel, it is inferred that the loss has been threefold that which has been published. One telegram from Archangel (June 26) states that over 100 ships were lost, and that the crews were in a desperate position on the Lapland coast, while some were on the drifting floes of ice. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Lord STANLEY) has received a telegraph dispatch from Sir A. BUCHANAN, Her Majesty's Minister at St. Petersburgh, confirming the sad news, and stating that he has requested the Russian Government to render assistance to the crews drifting on the ice; but it appears there is only one small steamer available at Archangel. During yesterday telegrams were dispatched from the Foreign office to Her Majesty's Consuls at Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburgh, with instructions that they were immediately to put themselves in communication with the Government authorities of Sweden and other places northward, in order that all immediate assistance should be sent to the shipwrecked crews. Yesterday the Lords of the Admiralty decided on dispatching two steamships at once to the White Sea to aid in the search for the wrecked crews.

Victor Hugo's Address to Juarez.

The Guernsey *Star* publishes the appeal which Victor HUGO addressed in vain to the President of the Mexican Republic on behalf of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN. M. HUGO says:

"Europe, in 1863, fell upon America. Two monarchies attacked your democracy; one with a prince, the other with an army—the army bringing in the prince. The world then beheld this spectacle—an army the most warlike of Europe, having as its base a fleet as powerful on the sea as the army itself on land, having for its sustenance the whole revenue of France—and well commanded, victorious in Africa, in the Crimea, in Italy, in China, bravely lunatic of its flag, having a profusion of horses, artillery, provisions, munitions, formidable. On the other hand—JUAREZ. On one side two empires, on the other—a man—a man with a handful of other men. A man hunted from city to city, from hamlet to hamlet, from forest to forest, aimed at by the infamous volleys of councils of war, tracked, hiding in dens of the earth like a wild beast, wandering in the wilderness with a price fixed upon his head, having for generals a few men of desperate fortunes, and for soldiers a few tattered wretches. Without money, without bread, without powder, without cannon, with the bush only for a stronghold. Here usurpation styled legitimacy—there right styled brigandage, usurpation with helmet on his head, saluted by bishops, and with imperial sword in hand, pushing before it, and drawing after it all the legions of power; Right, stood alone and unarmed. You—the emodiment of right, you accepted the combat. The battle of One against All lasted three years. Wanting men you made use of things. The terrible climate aided you; you had your sun for your ally. You had defenders in the impassable lakes and torrents swarming with alligators, the marshes teeming with fevers, the deadly vegetation, the *vomito prieto* of torrid lands, the salt deserts, the vast unwatered arid sands, where horses die of thirst, and the wide and frowning plateau of Anahuac which is impregnable from its nudity. Like Castille, the plains contain gulfs ever trembling with the shocks of volcanoes from the Colima to Novada de Toluca; you called to your help the natural barriers, the lofty walls of basalt, the colossal rocks of porphyry.

You have fought a war of giants, hurling mountains at your foes. And there came a day, after five years of smoke, of dust, of blindness, when the cloud dispersed, and there were seen two empires prostrate on the earth. No more monarchy, no more armies—nothing but the enormity of the usurpation in ruins, and upon these ruins—a man—JUAREZ, standing erect, and by the side of that man—Liberty.

Let the world behold this prodigious thing: the Republic holds in its power its assassin—an Emperor. When about to crush him, it perceives that he is a man, it lets him go, and says to him: 'You are of the people, like the others—depart. This, JUAREZ, will be your second victory. The first, that over usurpation, was glorious; the second, to spare the usurper, will be sublime. Yes, show to those kings whose prisons are crowded, whose scaffolds are incrusted with blood—to those kings or gibbets, of exiles, of Presidios, of Siberias—to those who have a Poland, to those who have an Ireland, to those who have Havana, to those who have Crete—to those Princes who are obeyed by judges—to those judges who are obeyed by executioners—to those executioners who are obeyed by death—to those Emperors who so lightly cause men to be beheaded—show them how an Emperor's head is spared! High over all the monarchical codes from whence fall drops of blood, spread out the law of light, and in the centre of the hollest page of the Supreme Book let there be seen the finger of the Republic fixed on the commandment of God—'Thou shalt not kill.' These four words contain your duty. You will do that duty. The usurper shall be saved. Into the liberator, alas! could not be saved. Eight years ago, on the 2d of December, 1859, exercising a common right, I raised my voice, in the name of democracy, and I asked from the United States the life of JOHN BROWN. I could not obtain it. To-day I ask of Mexico the life of MAXIMILIAN; shall I obtain it? Yes: perhaps at this very moment it is already granted. MAXIMILIAN will owe his life to JUAREZ. But, it may be said, what is the punishment? This is the punishment—MAXIMILIAN, live 'by the mercy of the Republic.'"

FRANCE.

The Monetary Conference in Paris.

The *Moniteur* of June 25 contains the following:

PARIS, Friday, June 21, 1867.

SIRE: Your Majesty has deigned to acquaint me with the deep interest you feel in the question of monetary uniformity, the object of the labors of an international commission which upon the initiative of the Emperor's Government is now assembled at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in which all the European States, as well as the United States of America, are represented.

The conference has already discussed some of the elements of this important question, and its deliberations are directed by M. DE PARIEU, Vice-President of the Council of State, with the authority due to his previous labors and a profound knowledge of the subject. But I have thought that the Emperor could not give a more precious testimony of his solicitude for a work so intimately associated with the economical reforms accomplished under his reign than by entrusting the Presidency of the Monetary Conference to his Highness Prince NAPOLEON. Should your Majesty deign to approve the choice that I take the liberty of submitting to you, it would be regarded as an honor by the members of the Commission, who know that the sympathetic support and the enlightened coöperation of his Imperial Highness are always given to every great measure intended to favor the development of international relations. I am, Sire, with your very humble, very obedient servant and subject,

MOUSTIER,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Beneath this are the words: "Approved—NAPOLEON."

Sale of Paganini's Shoe-Violin.

The Paris *Figaro* announces the sale of one of the most curious violins the musical world ever possessed. *Il fanatici per la musica* will find at No. 9 Rue Vivienne a violin of PAGANINI's which on first sight merely presents the appearance of a misshapen wooden shoe. The story thereof is curious. During the Winter of 1838 PAGANINI was living in a *maison de santé* called Les Neothermes, Rue de la Victoire, 48. A large box was brought to him by the Normandy diligence, on opening which he found inclosed two inner boxes, and carefully wrapped in several folds of tissue paper a wooden shoe, and a letter stating that the writer, having heard much of his genius, begged as a proof thereof he would perform in public on an instrument made out of this sabot. PAGANINI felt this to be an impertinent satire, and mentioned the story with some annoyance to his friend the Chevalier DE BARIDE. The latter took the sabot to a violin maker, who, with wondrous ingenuity, converted it into a musical instrument. The Chevalier insisted on PAGANINI trying the sabot. He not only did so, but performed on it some of his most exquisite fantasias; which fact, in the handwriting of the great musician, is recorded on a slip of paper now to be seen posted on the sabot-violin for sale in the Rue Vivienne.

Visit of the Prince Imperial to the Paris Exhibition.

The *Moniteur* says, under date of Paris, June 24:

"At 9 o'clock this morning his Highness the Prince Imperial, accompanied by his Excellency Gen. FROSSARD, his governor; Commandant LAMEY, aide-de-camp; M. BACHON, equerry, and Doctor CORVISART, paid a visit to the Universal Exhibition. During the two hours of the Prince's visit an enormous crowd constantly followed his footsteps. Every one seemed delighted to observe that his Imperial Highness had retained no trace of his indisposition, and that his health had never been more flourishing. The Prince particularly examined the exhibitions of artillery, the navy and pictures. His Imperial Highness left the Exhibition at 11 o'clock, amid the most enthusiastic acclamations."

ITALY.

The Attempted Invasion of the Papal States.

A letter from Florence dated the 21st inst., and published by the *Débats*, gives the following account of the attempt to seize Rome:

"On the night of the 19th an armed band, composed of from 300 to 400 persons, attempted to enter the Pontifical territory. It was stopped and dispersed by the Italian troops stationed along the frontier. About fifty arrests were made. The invaders offered no resistance. The importance of this event arises especially from the fact, that clearly proved, that notwithstanding the apparent calm, the idea of overthrowing the Pontifical Government has not been given up. According to the information which has reached me, GARIBALDI had nothing to do with this attempt. Efforts had been made to lead him into it, but without success—at all events, for the present. The initiative of the movement appears to come from elsewhere, and it would seem that the especial desire was to throw difficulties in the way of the ministry. There are two plans for the overthrow of the Pontifical Government; one consists in invading the province, and in morally forcing the Pope to call in the Italian troops to restore order; the Pope would thus be reduced to the City of Rome, where he would be allowed to reign peacefully. The other plan, which has the support of MAZZINI, consists in effecting a revolution in Rome itself, so as to allow of the principle of non-intervention being invoked. Although the attempt of the 20th June has failed, it appears to me difficult to believe in an indefinite prolongation of the *statu quo*."

HUNGARY.

Klapka, Kossuth and Georgey.

A letter from Pesth in the *Patrie* has the subjoined:

"KLAPKA, the defender of Comorn, is at present here. The part taken by that General in the Hungarian war will not have been forgotten. He returns here without any feeling of jealousy or personal ambition, and avoids the curiosity of the public as much as KOSSUTH courts it. There is scarcely a shop-window without a portrait of the Ex-Dictator. These are of three sorts—first, KOSSUTH as a student, the countenance bearing already a serious cast; the second as Dictator, with the cheeks hollow and the look fixed, seeming to say, 'Admire me;' and the third as an exile, with the upper portion of the forehead bald, the beard long, the eyes without fire, and the physiognomy appearing to represent moral suffering. 'Do you sell many of those portraits?' I asked a printseller. "Very few," he replied; 'KOSSUTH now excites but very little interest among us. He was always prouder than the most haughty Magnate, and even abroad he turned his back on such of his countrymen as did not salute him with the title of Excellency. *In fact, we have now a King, and the days of dictatorships are past.*' 'And GEORGEY?' 'Oh!' said the tradesman, 'never mention his name; were the ocean to separate his house from the rest of Hungary, he could not be more isolated than he is. KLAPKA, in speaking of him, truly said, 'GEORGEY is a Spartan by education; a stoic, or rather a cynic, by temper and habits; a stranger to the ideal, and believing only in the reality; unpolished also he is, detesting forms, and abhorring the rhetoric and flourish of the revolutionary literature. For him the mysterious power of KOSSUTH was only an insupportable impossibility.' Of the three men—KOSSUTH, GEORGEY and KLAPKA—the last is the only one that may still emerge from his obscurity. The others are dead to Hungary."

SANTA ANNA.

The Reports of His Execution Probably Unfounded—He was Imprisoned at Campeachy.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

Señor ROMERO does not credit the rumor that Gen. SANTA ANNA was shot at Sisal on the 25th ult. Señor ROMERO received an official letter from the Governor of the State of Yucatan, dated at Merida on the 21st ult., stating that Gen. SANTA ANNA was arrested at Sisal on the 11th, and sent the next day to Campeachy, to be kept in prison there until President JUAREZ should dispose of him. The Governor of Campeachy in an official letter dated on the 15th, states that Gen. SANTA ANNA had arrived here, and that he would be kept in prison accordingly. There is, therefore, no probability that he had been tried from the 15th to the 25th ult., and much less that he would have been shot.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario—Pardon of Fenian Prisoners.

TORONTO, Monday, July 8.

Major-Gen. STISTED, C. B., was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor, at Ontario, at noon to-day. Hon. Vice-Chancellor VAN KOUGHNOT, assisted by Chancellors MOWATT and SPRAGGE, administered the oath of office, and the ceremony was conducted with much pomp and circumstance.

It is rumored that some of the Fenian convicts who are now undergoing a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude in the Provincial Penitentiary will be pardoned in honor of the union of the provinces. Among those to whom royal clemency will be extended is Rev. J. MCMAHAN and four others.

KINGSTON, C. W., Monday, July 8.

THE HISTORY OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

I.

The project of intervention in Mexico first took diplomatic form on the 31st of October, 1861, when the Convention between England, France and Spain was signed in London. The ostensible reason for the intervention thus agreed upon was the decree of the Government of Mexico of July 17, 1861, by which Mexico suspended payment of her foreign debt. But to understand both these events we must go back in the history of Mexico, and ascertain her political condition at the time.

On the 12th of January, 1857, a Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of Mexico, in which every State was represented. In this Constitution (Art. 41) it was declared to be "the will of the Mexican people to constitute themselves a Representative, Democratic, Federal Republic, composed of States free and sovereign in all that concerns their interior regimen, but united in a federation established according to the principles of this fundamental law." This Constitution, on being submitted to the people, was ratified and adopted by the popular vote in every State. The adoption of this Constitution was the result of a severe and protracted struggle against the system of *pronunciamientos* by which Mexico had been governed for forty years, and was hailed everywhere as the beginning of a new and a better era. In accordance with Art 75 of the Constitution, Gen. COMONFORT was elected President of the Republic, and Dec. 1, 1857, took the oath of office; and by Art 79 it was declared that in case of vacancy in the office of President, the Chief Justice should be acting President until a successor had been chosen.

Two laws were passed of great importance, both in themselves and by reason of their bearing on future events, (1) *one* bringing mortmain property held by the Church into circulation—indemnity according to the annual value of the property, being made in every case; and (2) the *second* subjecting to the laws those of the clergy and army who had been previously exempt and responsible only to special courts called *fueros*, which were abolished.

The clergy and army thus deprived of their special privileges conspired against the new order of things, and under their influence COMONFORT, the President, Dec. 17, 1857, only *sixteen* days after taking the oath, in connection with Gen. ZULOAGA, overthrew the Constitution he had sworn to support, and declared in favor of a reactionary plan drawn up by himself and his agents, and known as the plan of Tacubaya. He arrested JUAREZ, Chief-Justice, and threw him into prison, but being satisfied he was in this the tool of others, released him on the 11th of January, 1858—whereupon JUAREZ immediately repaired to Guanajuato, and on the 19th issued an address, declaring the treason of COMONFORT and taking possession of the vacant Presidency in accordance with the Constitution. COMONFORT virtually abandoned the Presidency, and acknowledged the justice of his own deposition, by ceasing to sign as such but only as General. A Government was organized and held its sittings at Guanajuato. On the 22d, three days after the regular Government began operations at Guanajuato, the insurgents under ZULOAGA took possession of the vacant capital. Another contest followed. The insurrection was, however, confined to the Cities of Mexico, Queretaro and Puebla—all the rest of the Republic, eighteen States in full and others in part—adhering to the Constitution of 1857 and the Government of JUAREZ established under it.

It is not necessary to follow the history of this contest farther. At the very outset, on the 23d of January, representatives of France and England, the former M. DE GABRIAC, and the latter a chargé d'affaires, Mr. LETTSON, recognized the insurrection which had been for the moment, owing to the treason of COMONFORT, triumphant in the capital; but this recognition gave no rightful authority to that insurrection, nor did it affect the supreme authority of the Constitution of 1857, any more than the recognition of the Southern Confederacy at any time by foreign Ministers would have overthrown the Constitution of the United States.

But the conspirators had for the moment possession of power, and they proceeded to undo the work of the Constitution. First, by decree, dated Jan. 28, 1858, they abolished the law respecting the alienation of ecclesiastical property, and then reestablished the *fueros* or privileged tribunals for the clergy and army. The people rose in arms, the contest raged, and the reactionists resorted to taxes to supply themselves with funds. By decree of May 15, 1858, they imposed a tax of *one* per cent. on all capital employed in any industry whatever over $5,000. This aroused universal execration, and was protested against by JOHN FORSYTH, United States Minister, May 22, and soon after by merchants, traders and everybody else, including the Ministers of England and France. But the necessities of the Treasury were inexorable. In Feb., 1859, personal properties of $1,000 were included in these exactions. By decree, May 30, 1859, household property was taxed ten per cent.; and by another decree, July 19, 1859, by the Peza Law, all these taxes were made payable a year in advance. And, finally, MIRAMON, who, by a new insurrection in the bosom of the Union party, had been, Dec. 25, 1858, put at the head of the Tacubaya Government, issued a decree dated March 20, 1860, by which fresh taxes were imposed, which raised the rate to *four* times the amount they had been three years before. And these exactions fell upon foreigners without discrimination. Meantime the war was waged by MIRAMON and his troops—the offscouring of Mexico—the most atrocious massacres were perpetrated, a hospital full of sick and wounded being in one instance, at Tacubaya, April 11, 1859, mercilessly slaughtered by MARQUEZ, by orders of MIRAMON, including seven surgeons in attendance, one of whom was an Englishman, named DUVAL.

In its extreme distress the Government published a decree Oct. 29, 1859, which resulted in what is known as the Jecker bond transaction, by which the Swiss banker JECKER, by an actual payment of less than £300,000, became possessed of bonds to the amount of £3,000,000. The Government of France afterward insisted that the *regular* Government was bound to redeem these bonds. The English at this point began to doubt the propriety of their recognition of the insurrectionary Government. Mr. OTWAY, English Minister, in a note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs Aug. 4, 1859, said "it was not sure it had done well in giving an uninterrupted preference from the commencement of the troubles to the Government of which that Minister was the organ;" and Dec. 16, 1859, he said it was difficult to say which was the *de facto* Government of Mexico, for "while England and France had recognized the President who was in possession of the City of Mexico, the United States had recognized the President at Vera Cruz." Finally, while MIRAMAN was pressing the siege of Vera Cruz, the English Minister, Mr. MATHEWS, (OTWAY having been recalled,) and M. DE GABRIAC, the French Minister, tendered to the two contending parties, April 12, 1860, their mediation for the conclusion of an armistice, "during which they should proceed to elect a National Assembly to decide the definite form of government for the country." They insisted upon a preliminary declaration of civil and religious liberty. The Miramon Government demurred to this, saying it would be a surrender of sovereign power. JUAREZ objected to the surrender of civil and religious liberty. On the 8th of May, 1860, M. DE GABRIAC, being recalled, left Mexico for France. MIRAMON sent ZULOAGA (the real President of the insurgent forces) into the interior, and claimed to be the substitute President. The British Minister refused to recognize him in that capacity, and as the Mexican authorities declined to hold intercourse with him on any other footing, Mr. MATHEWS, by order of his Government, broke off relations with the Mexican authorities, and on the 17th September, 1860, withdrew to Jalapa. Relieved of his presence, the authorities renewed their exactions—demanding first of Mr. JECKER £2,000, and on his refusal to pay it, breaking into his house and finding nothing; next levying £100,000 upon twenty-six capitalists; and finally seizing by armed force the sum of £152,000 belonging to English bondholders, and deposited for safe keeping, until it could be shipped to England, with the English Legation, under protection of its seals. The seals were violated, the locks broken open, and the money taken by a band of men acting under orders of Gen. MARQUEZ, the Quartermaster-General of the forces of MIRAMON. Against this proceeding M. PACHECO, the Spanish Minister, and the Minister of Russia protested, and Mr. MATHEWS, the British Minister, demanded restitution and an apology; but the authorities did not even condescend to reply.

During all this time the war had been going on at various points. The spirit of the people was aroused in support of the Constitutional Government at Guanajuato, which had never suspended its functions, and in December, 1860, the army commanded by Gen. ORTEGA had advanced upon Mexico, scattered the forces of MIRAMON, and on the 11th of January, 1861, precisely three years after he left it, JUAREZ returned to the capital and resumed his position there as constitutional President of the Republic. The first act of the Government thus reinstated was to dismiss M. PACHECO, the Minister of Spain, together with the Papal Nuncio and the Ministers of Guatemala and Ecuador, on account of their complicity with enemies of the Republic. On the 17th of March, 1861, M. DE SALIGNY, the newly-arrived French Minister, recognized the Government of JUAREZ, and the Ministers of all the other Powers continued their diplomatic relations with it. Fragments of MIRAMON's army continued to hover around the capital, and to harass the country as predatory bands; but as an army it had ceased to exist. The Mexican Congress elected, June 27, Gen. ORTEGA to be Chief-Justice—intending by that act, according to Mr. CORWIN, (dispatch June 29, 1861,) to make him President if JUAREZ could be induced to resign.

The Government was greatly embarrassed by the exhaustion of the war, the pressure of foreign Governments for their claims, the entire lack of money and the necessity for rigorous measures of administrative reform. A new Cabinet was formed in June, 1861, and the Government addressed itself to its new task. One of its first acts was to reorganize its financial system. By conventions of two or three years' standing, 35 per cent. of the revenues from French imports were appropriated to the payment of French claims, and 51 per cent. of duties on English imports to the payment of English claims. The expenses of collection, amounting to 30 per cent., were paid by Mexico—so that only 35 per cent. of the duties on French goods and 19 on English goods remained for the use of the Government. Congress, therefore, on the 17th of July, 1861, passed an act "*suspending all payments for two years, including the assignments for the loan made in London and for foreign conventions.*" The obligations of these debts were expressly acknowledged, and a Commission was authorized to make arrangements for their future payment. The measure was temporary and one of absolute necessity, if the Government of Mexico was to continue its active existence.

But with this act properly commences the history of foreign intervention in the affairs of Mexico. Instantly upon its passage the Minister of France, M. DE SALIGNY, and the Minister of England, C. LENNOX WYKE, demanded to know if it was authentic. The Mexican Government entered into the most elaborate and sincere explanations of the circumstances which made such a resort inevitable, and gave the most solemn assurances of the inviolability of the debts, and of ample provision for their payment. But all was to no purpose. On the 25th of July, 1861, both these Ministers, having previously demanded the annulment of the decree within twenty-four hours, and that demand having been refused, broke off all official relations between their respective Governments and the Government of Mexico. The Mexican Government addressed itself most anxiously to the Governments represented by these Ministers, but without effect. M. THOUVENEL, then French Minister for Foreign Affairs, refused peremptorily on the 3d of September to listen to any explanations from Mr. DE LA FUENTE, the Mexican Minister, and declared to him that they fully approved the conduct of M. DE SALIGNY—they had issued their orders in concert with England, and that a squadron composed of vessels of both nations would exact from the Government of Mexico due satisfaction; and, he added, "Your Government shall learn from our Minister and Admiral what are the claims of France." Previous, however, to dispatching this squadron, the London Convention of Oct. 31, 1861, was concluded, and before giving its terms let us examine its history.

During the Fall of 1860 and the Winter of 1861, while the reactionary party in Mexico was approaching its downfall, several of its more prominent chiefs had repaired to Europe, and were known to be in active communication with the leading Powers. Rumors filled the public prints of schemes on foot for foreign intervention in Mexico, for establishing a new form of government there, and for placing on the Mexican throne a European prince, to be maintained by foreign authority. Among these exiles were ALMONTE, COMONFORT and others. At London, so far as appears, they received no countenance. The English Government had claims and reclamations upon Mexico, but it would enforce them only by seizing upon her seaports, and would have nothing whatever to do with her internal affairs. In France these schemes were received with more favor, and without committing itself absolutely to their projects the Government certainly did not repel them. But in Spain they seem to have had still greater success. That Power, after a long and ignoble sleep, had been seized with a sudden revival of her old ambition. Her army had met with success in Morocco. Dominica, formerly one of her possessions, had repudiated republican institutions, and again invoked Spanish authority. Spain had a magnificent colony in Cuba, a splendid port and a superb base of operations; and as it became clear that the United States, the only Power she had to fear, was about to plunge into a gigantic civil war, dreams of future conquest in Mexico undoubtedly began to seize upon the Spanish imagination. Indeed, it is by no means difficult to trace in the diplomatic correspondence of Spain, for two or three years before this crisis had arrived, indications of a purpose to bring the affairs of Mexico into the open field of European politics, for such disposition as the Powers of Europe might see fit to make of them. And the leading actor in this whole scheme seems to have been the Spanish Minister in Paris, Mr. MON, who, as early as Nov. 24, 1858, suggested in a dispatch to Mr. WALESWSKI, then French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the necessity of establishing a firm and stable Government in Mexico. In this, however, Mr. MON seems to have been acting upon his own responsibility, for in a dispatch, dated Jan. 3, 1859, to Mr. CALDERON CALLANTES, the Foreign Minister of the Spanish Government, he complains that he is unable to impress his own views properly upon the Spanish Government. "The thought," he says, "that I have not been able to make your Excellency comprehend is to find out *if it is not possible to aid in forming a Government in Mexico which, supported at first by the three Powers, might afterward exist without any assistance.*" And he asks Mr. CALLANTES to inform him "what form is best, and what means most available to attain this end." The Spanish Secretary, in reply, on the 10th, concedes that it is of the "utmost importance to establish a strong and durable Government in Mexico," and adds that he thinks "moral suasion and diplomatic discussions" will prove adequate to induce Mexico to such a course. This was in January, 1859, a year and a half before the rupture of France and England with Mexico, and shows clearly that European intervention in the internal affairs of Mexico had been a favorite idea with Spain long before it was carried into execution. Nor did she stop with the efforts referred to. Her scheme was vigorously pressed upon the French and English Governments throughout the interval. On the 16th of March, 1860, the Spanish Minister began to urge his claims against a country, "the situation of which could not be worse." On the 18th of April Mr. CALLANTES speaks still more explicitly, and refers to the efforts previously made by the Spanish Government to enlist England and France in her favorite project of intervention. "Your Excellency knows," he says, "of the attempts made several times by the Government of Her Majesty to join in the adoption of measures to put an end to the anarchy now exhausting the Mexican Republic." And he then proceeds in the following very explicit manner:

> "I had a consultation some time ago on this grave affair with Mr. BARROT, the French Ambassador. Mr. BARROT transmitted my remarks to the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Emperor, and recently he read me an extract from one of his dispatches, which says that *the Governments of France and England are now disposed to combine their efforts to establish a Government in Mexico to be recognized by the whole nation*, and put an end to the painful condition of that unfortunate country.
>
> Mr. THOUVENEL thinks the best way would be *to propose a constituent assembly to fix a permanent form of government* and settle all existing difficulties, whatever their nature or importance.
>
> Her Majesty's wish is that your Excellency have an interview with Mr. THOUVENEL to *try and contrive some way for the three Powers to intervene in the disorders of the Mexican Republic.* Her Majesty's Government thinks that the simple news of this resolution and the first steps taken will be enough to encourage the honest people of Mexico, and *dispose them to act in favor of that Government*, which, without limiting the exercise of legitimate rights and guarantees enjoyed in other civilized countries, may suppress the spirit of rebellion that has caused so much harm to that unhappy country."

There is no intimation here of a purpose to change the form of Government in Mexico but only to make it stable. But in a dispatch dated two months later than the one just quoted, hints are thrown out that the Mexican people may prefer a Monarchy, and early in September, 1861, Mr. MON, the Spanish Minister at Paris, who seems from the beginning to have been the spring and strength of the whole project, in a dispatch to his Government, after stating the embarrassments of the Government of the United States in consequence of the war then beginning, says "the Government ought to know that this is a good opportunity to awaken old memories and *place upon the throne of Mexico a Prince of the Bourbon blood* or intimately connected with that House."

To all these suggestions it is simple justice to say, England gave no encouragement. On the 27th of April, 1860, in reply to the proposal of coöperation, Lord JOHN RUSSELL informed Mr. ISTURITZ, the Spanish Minister in London, that England would not reject it if it was understood that no force was to be used in its execution, but he added that England would require protection to Protestant worship, to which Mr. ISTURITZ rejoined that in this she could not have the coöperation of Spain. M. THOUVENEL also, on behalf of the French Government, on the 18th of May, 1860, disclaimed all ideas of using coercion against Mexico, whereupon the Spanish Government hurried her military preparations, dispatched a fleet with troops to Cuba and sent secret instructions to the Captain-General of that Island. On the 6th of September, 1861, the Spanish Government instructs its Minister in Paris to inform the French Government that *a Spanish expedition is on the eve of departure for Mexico.* The matter of a joint expedition has been in process of discussion and on the 11th October, 1861, M. THOUVENEL writes to the French Minister in London, Count DE FLAHAUT, saying that he agrees with the English Government that their coercion of Mexico "should be caused by their complaints against that Government," and that "the prevention of their repetition was the only *ostensible* excuse for a Convention;" and he adds:

> "But it seems to me useless to object to legal participation in the events caused by our operations. *It is lawful to suppose that if the result of the American crisis should be a separation of the North and South, the two new confederations would seek compensation on Mexican territory offered by anarchy to their rivalry.* England would not remain indifferent to such an event, and the only thing, in my opinion, that could prevent it would be the establishment of a new Government in Mexico strong enough to prevent its internal derangement. * * As to the form of Government, any that would offer proper guarantees would suit us; and I believe England has no preference and has come to no conclusion. But if the Mexicans themselves, weary of their former miserable Governments, should return to the instincts of their race and form a monarchy, I think we ought to aid them, yet leave them free to select whatever form of government they may think most conducive to their happiness. Continuing these ideas in the form of a confidential conversation, I added that, in case of such an event, *the Government of the Emperor*, entirely disinterested, *did not propose a Prince of the Imperial family*, but, willing to satisfy all parties, *would be pleased to see the Mexicans select a Prince of the House of Austria.*"

All this is a report of what was said in conversation with Lord COWLEY, the English Minister in Paris—before the Convention of October, 1861,—and in the same dispatch M. THOUVENEL relates a conversation with the Spanish Minister, Mr. MON, to whom he said that, in case of a Monarchy in Mexico, *France would accept the Austrian Archduke.* Spain, however, as has been seen, had already pronounced for a Prince of the Bourbon blood. Herein lies the seed of the subsequent withdrawal of Spain from the enterprise.

Spanish troops meantime were on their way to Vera Cruz, and the draft of a Convention had been canvassed by the three Powers, with very different ideas and motives. (1) England would consent to nothing beyond the satisfaction of their claims upon Mexico. (2) Spain was for giving Mexico a stable Government, and in case the people should choose a monarchy, she wanted a prince of the *Bourbon* blood. (3) France was for the same thing, but wanted a prince of the *House of Austria.* With these views the three Powers, on the 31st of October, 1861, feeling compelled by the arbitrary conduct of the authorities of Mexico, "to demand more efficacious protection for the persons and properties of their subjects, as well as a fulfillment of the obligations contracted toward them by the Republic of Mexico," signed the Convention of London, agreeing:

1. That the three Powers would send a joint force sufficient to seize the fortresses on the coast of Mexico, and that the Commanders of the allied forces should be authorized to "execute the other operations which may be considered on the spot most suitable to effect the object specified in the preamble, and specifically to insure the security of foreign residents.

2. The parties engaged not to seek for themselves any acquisition of territory nor any special advantage, nor to exercise in the internal affairs of Mexico any influence of a nature to prejudice the right of the Mexican nation to choose and to constitute freely the form of its Government.

3. A Commission of three was authorized to distribute the indemnity that might be secured.

4. It was agreed that the United States should be invited to join in the Convention, but operations were not to be delayed for the purpose of obtaining their accession.

This was the CONVENTION OF LONDON. It seemed to be sufficiently explicit in its terms, and it would be difficult to find in its language any excuse for the diferent interpretations that were put upon it.

The military movements which followed its adoption are reserved for another chapter of this historical sketch. H. J. R.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Government, and Social Habits and Customs of the Cherokee Nation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHEROKEE NATION, I. T., Monday, June 17, 1867.

I am under the impression that a majority of the readers of the TIMES, though aware of its existence, have but an imperfect knowledge of the practical workings and completeness of a miniature Government, modeled on the plan of the Great Republic, yet wholly independent of it, which has had for the last thirty years an undisturbed being in the heart of the Indian Territory. At all events, as if this impression were a correct one, I venture some general observations on the nature and character of the "Cherokee Nation," not only so called, but so in fact, the which may also be regarded in some measure prefatory of other letters which I design shall follow more in detail from this section of the Great West, a mere scrap of the country, as it were, but none the less interesting because always omitted by those who have so regularly followed with the pen in the wake of Westward-bound civilization.

It will be recalled as matter of familiar history that all that vast track of beautiful country lying between Kansas and Texas, Arkansas and New-Mexico, has been owned, occupied and controlled for upward of thirty years by five distinct tribes of friendly or, as they prefer to be called, civilized Indians, viz.: the Cherokees, Chocktaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles. Other fragmentary tribes are scattered here and there through the Territory, whose organizations have been absorbed by one of these five.

Each of these tribes has its well-defined geographical limits, upon which any encroachment from another will lead to diplomacy, preparation and perhaps war. All the characteristics of the savage, and most of those traits peculiar to the Indian, are wholly wanting in these tribes. Nine-tenths of them speak the English language with perfect ease, and at least one-half are totally ignorant of their native vernacular. A system of free schools is in operation among these tribes, and that in force in the Cherokee nation is fully as enlightened in its intent as those of Massachusetts and Michigan at the present day. Churches and places of public worship are as numerous as in most parts of New-England, while most of those engaged in "sowing the good seed" and developing the mental capacities of the "untutored savage," are natives of the country. In one respect, however, these tribes are so far behind that general standard of civilization which they seem to have acquired, that the contrast is palpable indeed, and invariably strikes the stranger with wonder and astonishment. To him "whom death gathers to his fathers," the right of sepulture as it were, is almost denied. Dispensing with the services of sexton and priest, the body is removed immediately after death intervenes to some secluded nook, and after being placed in the rudest coffin, or none at all, is deposited a few inches below the surface, with nothing of pomp, ceremony or tears. The wild war-like Comanche does more than this, for with a brave they bury his hunting equipments and trusty dog. They sing and shout and dance for the rest of his soul, and, after all, mark the tree beneath which they deposit the remains. But my attention was to be particularly directed to the Cherokee, not as being a representative tribe, because in point of civilization they are many years in advance of all others, but on account of the greater interest of the reader, with which, it seems to me, the institutions of his tribe are invested. All told, the Cherokee nation numbers about 14,000 souls. Its possessions are in the northeastern portion of the Indian Territory, and along the fertile valleys of the Neosho, Canadian and Arkansas Rivers. Its Government, the whole question of which strikes one as an anomaly in American enterprise, is republican in form, at least so far as its elective character goes, and in most respects is a very fair imitation of the great original. Its completeness and efficiency are truly surprising. In fact it keeps in motion all the complicated machinery of an executive, legislative and judicial branch. The organization of the Government was effected under the provisions of a National Constitution, ratified in 1839, the same comprising six independent articles and more than two hundred different sections, written in terse English and neatly bound in book form, together with the statutes at large, the work having been done by native mechanics and at the capital of their nation.

WILL SHOREY COODY, a half breed, and once the Thomas Jefferson of the Cherokee nation, is said to have been the author of the Constitution. The Congress which put it in force contained among others such distinguished names as Tobacco Will, Young Wolf, O-Kan-Sto-Tah-Logan, Crying Buffalo, Jessie Bushyhead, Soft-shell Turtle, Bark Flute, Young Elders, and many others since known to fame, the descendants of whom, even now, prate about its glory and inviolability as glibly and wisely as did the Democratic Party of the States during the war concerning the Federal Constitution. At regular intervals of four years these people indulge in the luxury of a national election, the which is an exact prototype of a general election in the States. On these occasions each native or naturalized citizen is permitted to exercise the high privilege of the elective franchise. The *sine qua non* of white citizenship, or the mode of naturalization, is marriage with one of the native women, "a lone Cherokee."

This having done, the foreigner becomes forthwith entitled to all the rights and immunities of one "to the manner born." Many have been found who were not unwilling to renounce their allegiance to the Government of their early days and accept citizenship in the Cherokee Nation in the manner described. The electors are divided into not less than a half dozen different factions, each actuated by opposing ideas of policy. They take great pride in becoming familiar with their national politics, and manifest as much interest in the fluctuations of factitious sentiment and the result of elections as do the people of any of the States, while some of them have become adepts in the school of party tactics and the manipulations of the political wire. Party lines are closely drawn, and not unfrequently does the acerbity of partisan sentiment attain a very exalted pitch. The leading characteristics of our own national campaigns are often witnessed here, not omitting even the feelings of political intolerance and personal resentment.

Each party fancies that upon its success or defeat depends the lasting welfare or eternal disgrace of the Cherokee Nation, for they each and all persist in speaking of their tribe as a "nation," and nothing is half so distasteful to a true Cherokee as to hear his people characterized as a "Tribe of Indians." These he will resent as being words of reproach, but if the speaker has never before visited them they are free to offer pardon of the offence on the score of native ignorance, actuated doubtless by the same sentiments that move Americans when they hear Englishmen remark about the village of Illinois being in the State of Chicago.

At these elections a Principal Chief, a Vice-Chief, a National Committee, and a Council are duly placed in power, beside a board of less pretensious officials but equally important to the well-being of the State. The national territory is divided into nine Congressional Districts, each being entitled to five members of the Legislature, two in the upper and three in the lower branch, thus giving an aggregate of forty-five. These districts are again divided into judicial and sheriff wards and election precincts as convenience and the public will demands. The national Treasurer and the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the joint action of the respective branches of the Legislature. Hon. Mr. SPRING FROG is at the present time the custodian of the national finances.

The Legislature meets yearly and as much oftener as the public exigencies demand. It not unfrequently remains in session months at a time, during which period the vexatious questions of state are held under advisement, laws are enacted calculated to meet the changing condition of affairs, and the devious ways of national policy are made straight. The seat of the national Government is at Tah-le-quah, about seventy-five miles north of the Arkansas River. The Capitol buildings were formerly four comfortable log houses, located in the respective corners of an inclosed square, but at present two only remain, the others being numbered with the wastes of war.

From what has been said it is not difficult to see how, in all its ramifications, this novelty styling itself the Government of the Cherokee Nation is patterned after our own, yet as independent of it by treaty and otherwise as the Dominion of Canada or the Island of Cuba. But hereupon the similitude ceases, and if regard be had to the practical character of this lilliputian affair, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the whole thing is a mimic farce, as much so as when precocious children fondle their earthen dolls or build gothic palaces of painted blocks, in imitation of oft-repeated parental example.

The legislation of this "sister republic" has been for the most part directed against the white man, and for the purpose of barring the fancied encroachments of neighboring States. Some of these Cherokee statutes at large would throw a shadow over the illiberality of the decrees of NERO. I venture the assertion that no civilized Government was ever half so unmindful of the rights and well-being of the inferior class. Nor is this subject of wonder, for the affairs of the nation are almost wholly controlled by a class of half-breeds, artful and designing, and a few pure whites of all tongues and nationalities, who, for motives purely mercenary, have accepted of citizenship in the nation; and while some of them have to-day lawful wives roaming over the Territory in the guise of the meanest beggar, they are themselves filling their coffers by trading on the advantages their marriage brought.

This class, through scheming and intrigue, have been placed in power, and under the specious pretence of guarding the rights of the people have given to the Indian proper that protection which vultures gives to lambs. This class, most of them, black extortionists who are engaged in some kind of traffic and thereby desiring a monopoly, have been shrewd enough to discover that the unsurpassed resources of the country they occupy would, when understood, attract hither a resistless flow of emigration, bringing in its wake honesty, energy and enterprise, and have therefore successfully fortified themselves against this dreaded competition by having incorporated into their treaties and enacted by the Cherokee Congress "that no one not a citizen of the nation shall engage in any traffic, trade, profession or occupation within their territorial limits," and this law, rigorous though it be, is rigidly enforced.

The legitimate fruits of such liberality as this can only be appreciated by those present to taste them.

It was the success of this "half-breed" system that kept the elder ROSS—now deceased—for upward of thirty years at the head of the Nation, during which time he is said to have accumulated several millions of money, and it was the continuance of this system, which, after his death, placed a younger ROSS in the vacant chair. On the whole, this little "Nation" presents the most complete example of an insignificant oligarchy now extant. Slavery, which existed in its most revolting form prior to the war, is the only seeming essential wanting.

This state of things is, however, likely to undergo some slight change through the agency and as the result of the coming August election. At this election Col. LEWIS DOWNING, a *full-blood* Cherokee, who lead a native loyal regiment during the war, will contest the first honors of the nation with WILLIAM P. ROSS, the present chief. Col. DOWNING will be supported by all the *full-bloods* and the loyal party generally, while ROSS carrying with him the prestige acquired during his Uncle JOHN's thirty years of chiefdom, will have the support of the *half-breeds*, the white interlopers, the hoard of hucksters, and of that party styling themselves Southern Cherokees. The native colored people who are enfranchised by treaty will support DOWNING if left free to act. A canvass, however, is now being had of this class under the management of the ROSS party to determine what proportion are entitled to citizenship. It is to be remembered that prior to the war a large number of slaves were owned in the Territory. Some of these Cherokee Indians gloried in the proprietorship of as many as four hundred of these chattels. Many of these slaves were hired to Texas and Arkansas planters, and have since the war seen fit to return to the land of their nativity for permanent settlement. The dominant party deeming this class of persons, already large and constantly increasing, dangerous to a continuance of rule, will take the ground that they lost citizenship during their absence, and will not only restrain them from any participation in the elections, but will expel them from the nation.

It is difficult to conceive of anything more outrageously cruel, not only to the negroes, but also that class of Indians who lack the industry and stamina essential to self-support, as upon the negroes with their greater inclination to labor; this class must depend for the raising of sufficient corn to keep body and soul together. At the best starvation will have hundreds of victims in the Cherokee nation before the falling of the Autumn leaves.

SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION SOUTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of Monday June 10, under the heading "Practical Progress of Reconstruction," laid before its large class of readers a statement of the actual condition of the great body of thoughtful and candid persons of the South on this vital subject, which, I trust, was read with as much interest and gratification by others as it afforded myself, as pointing out the true direction in which effort should be made, both North and South, to produce that harmonious coöperation without which all legislation must prove futile in producing any other effect but a fallacious submission to legal exactions.

I am glad to be able to add my testimony to so much that must carry more weight with it than mine, of the existence of such a body of men South; and particularly in Virginia, which must still continue to exercise the influence which she wielded among the seceding States previous to the rebellion. Every great popular upheaving has at all times brought forth its obstructives to the movement impressed in all directions. Some Bourbons there are, through the fossiliferous character of their social condition; others, Bourbons by design, who seek to advance their own personal ends, by fostering the pride and prejudice of those who honestly opposed the power to which they were forced to succumb, and, but for this pandering to their weaknesses, would accept, if not without reluctance, the conditions imposed upon them, still with an honest determination to abide by them.

The following extract from the article referred to is one that should particularly meet with attention from the people of the North:

> "The needs of industry and business in that section are exerting an influence yet more powerful. Its people see that the money they lack is idle because of its abundance at the North, and they see also that Northern capitalists are ready to assist them the moment a restored Union becomes an accomplished fact. A conscious identity of interest is, therefore, spreading at the South, and its influence promises to be more potent, because more universal, than that of the politicians."

To this permit me to add another, from a letter received a short time ago, from a gentleman of position in Virginia, living in that fertile portion of the State, the tide-water region, wichh abounds with every gift of nature that can contribute to a luxurious material existence. He writes:

> "For one, I have no disposition to reopen the old controversy, but am content, heartily content, to submit to the unalterable award of the God of battles, and letting the dead past bury its dead, to go zealously to work to retrieve the disasters of the struggle. We are endeavoring to enlist the interest of the Northern people strongly in behalf of the subject of emigration, believing that the surest and best road to reconstruction. There is no reason why Virginia, with the finest soil and climate in the world, and so rich in natural resources, should not, now that the canker and blight of slavery are removed, become soon to bloom and blossom like the rose. To bring about this most desirable consummation, it needs only a strong infusion of active, enterprising Yankee spirit. Every rational consideration impels us to seek aid from the Northern States of the Union, in rebuilding the shattered fabric of our fortunes, and not to look to accessions of population, to that mass of incongruous human *débris* which the overflowings of the European tide monthly cast upon our shores."

The ideas thrown out in the *Times'* article and in this extract lie at the bottom of all practical reconstruction. This last reveals also the complete revolution effected in the Southern mind with respect to the former much-ridiculed and despised Yankee. Like from the Macedonian, seen in the vision of the Apostle, the cry comes up from the South to the North, "Come over and help us." Shall it pass unheeded? There is no other way of breaking down the Chinese wall that Slavery had raised between the North and the South, and which caused the inhabitants of the latter to look upon the rest of mankind as outside barbarians, than this infusion of Yankee capital and Yankee enterprise. It will introduce a class of men who will give that time to thinking and acting which was formerly but too generally given to talking; a class to whom political discussions are but a secondary object—a class who never do a thing without reflecting after it is done whether it cannot be improved upon; and who will give back to the earth for what she has given to them, instead of adding idle acre to idle acre, each to be successively impoverished by an ungrateful tillage, that wrings every particle of nutriment from the soil, and returns to it nothing but the noisome weed that rots upon its bosom.

Nothing can be more delightful in the way of climate than this tide-water region Virginia possesses. To this and to the luxuries of fish, oyster and game, lying at the very door, are probably owing the genial, social habits of its inhabitants, which cast such a charm round the stranger visiting among them. In these respects it is the Greece of the Union, having produced a class of men who in many points resemble the Athenians in their characteristics. It has already become the early Spring garden of the North. If the efforts now making can only succeed in mingling the thoughtful, thrifty element of the North with the mental and physical plasticity of this hospitable race, what may we not hope for in the future of this noblest of our original States. Respectfully, yours,

D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, June 27, 1867.

JAPAN.

Opening of New Ports—Ratification of the Treaty with the United States—Exchange of Presents.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

OSAKA, Friday, May 17, 1867.

On the 28th of April our Minister, Gen. VAN VALKENBURG, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, Mr. PORTMAN, and Col. RUMSEY, the Minister's Private Secretary, embarked on board the United States steamsloop *Shenandoah*, Capt. JOHN R. GOLDSBOROUGH, to take passage to Osaka, in obedience to an invitation extended to him by the Tycoon, to be present at a grand audience given to all the Ministers sojourning in Japan, for the purpose of holding a grand consultation concerning the opening of the new ports on the 1st of January, 1868. The United States steamer *Wyoming*, Lieut.-Commander CARPENTER, accompanied the *Shenandoah*. The flagship *Hartford* met with a very severe accident to her engine, completely disabling her from taking any part in the grand entertainment at Osaka. The English, French and Dutch Ministers left Yokohama on the 24th of April. The two former departed in grand style, with a large retinue of officers and about a hundred cavalry and infantry. I have understood that Admiral BELL, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, offered the marines of the Squadron as an escort to Gen. VAN VALKENBURG. The General declined the offer, preferring to go among the Japanese in true republican style. This may be all very well, but it is hardly suited to the Japanese. They look on show and display as indicating the greatness of a country. The Minister with the largest number of followers, in their mind's eye, represents the largest country.

On the arrival of the *Shenandoah* and *Wyoming*, on the 1st day of May, off Osaka, the *Shenandoah* ran up the Japanese flag and saluted it with twenty-one guns. The fort returned the salute. The interpreter TOMMY came aboard and reported that he had been detailed by the Tycoon as the interpreter to the American legation. He proved to be the identical "TOMMY" who visited the United States with the Japanese expedition in 1858. TOMMY, it seems, only until very lately, has been laboring under the displeasure of the Government. He is now in high favor, and has been promoted to the rank of Governor of a city, for gallant and meritorious services in the Tycoon's army against the rebellious Princes CHOSHUE and SATSUMA. He asked a great number of questions about the United States, inquiring particularly about a young lady whose acquaintance he made while at Washington, and whom, it seems, he has never forgotten. He carries her photograph in the side breast pocket next to his heart. He speaks our language fluently, and, take him all in all, is a very clever fellow. He informed the Minister that all the other Ministers had had their audiences with the Tycoon separately, and that he was now only waiting for the American Minister.

Accordingly, our Minister, accompanied by his own personal staff, and Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, Lieut.-Commander HATFIELD and Lieut. MCCLAY, of the *Shenandoah*, and Lieut.-Commanders CARPENTER and BISHOP and Master SIGSBEE, of the *Wyoming*, with a company of marines, under the command of First Lieut. ROBERT L. MEADE, United States Marine Corps, (a son of Capt. MEADE, of the navy, and a nephew of Gen. MEADE, of the army,) landed about a mile below the Tycoon's palace, where they were received by a Japanese guard, with a number of horses. The General preferred to walk, and was escorted by the guard of Japs to a residence set apart for the American legation, alongside of the other legations.

About 11 o'clock the Minister, accompanied by the above officers, left the residence and repaired to the Tycoon's palace. After passing through a large number of rooms, with ceilings beautifully lacquered and walls covered with gold leaves, birds, &c., and a guard of forty soldiers stationed in each room, the Minister and suite finally arrived at a large room in which a long table had been placed, at which a number of high Japanese officials were already seated. The Minister and officers took the vacants seats on the right and left from the head of the table. The head seat had been reserved for the Tycoon, who very soon came into the room. Upon his arrival all the Japanese fell down upon their knees and struck the ground three successive times with their heads. He graciously saluted Gen. VAN VALKENBURG and suite.

The Prince HEIBCTYOBASHI, thenewly-elected Tycoon, is a man about 31 years of age, with a sharp, piercing eye and a very intelligent countenance. He is a great friend of the foreigner, and willing to do everything that is fair for the good of his country.

After all hands had taken their places at table, pipes and tobacco were passed around and the usual courses served up peculiar to a Japanese dinner. The Tycoon proposed the health of the President of the United States, and the Minister in return that of the Tycoon. He asked a great number of questions about American affairs; how many people had been killed in the war; the present extent of our army and navy, and appeared to be particularly anxious about the iron-clads and the propensities of the ram. The entertainment lasted from 6 P. M. until 10 P. M., and broke up satisfactorily to all parties.

The next day the Tycoon held a final audience, lasting about half an hour, when American interests were fully canvassed and satisfactorily concluded by our Minister, Gen. VAN VALKENBURG. The Tycoon and his officials appeared in Court costume, while our Minister appeared to great advantage in the uniform of a Major-General of the United States Army.

The next day, May 5, the Tycoon returned to his castle at Miako. The Mikado, the spiritual Emperor of Japan, is quite a boy, and is completely under the thumb of the Tycoon. The old Mikado died about a month since with the small-pox, much to the astonishment of the Japanese, who have always heretofore labored under the false impression that he quietly passes and floats away into air. This illusion has forever been dispelled from the minds of the common people. Gen. VAN VALKENBURG remains at the residence selected for him by the Tycoon. The rooms provided are large and comfortable, sufficient to accommodate upward of twenty officers from the squadron. A guard of marines, under the command of Lieut. MEADE, remains on shore as legation guard.

On the 15th of May the Tycoon presented the Minister with ten very handsome silk sleeping gowns, a handsome lacquer fire-box and "chow-chow" box. To the commanding officers of the two American vessels each a couple of beautiful crape scarfs and a Japanese pipe, and to the Minister and to all the officers present at the first audience, a small piece of seaweed and a roll of dried fish, emblematic of humility, to teach the Japanese that they were "once a race of poor fishermen, and that by temperance and frugality they had risen to greatness, which only by such virtues could be preserved." The Minister gave the Tycoon a very handsome American album filled with our fortunate Generals and great statesmen, and also many distinguished American ladies. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH, commanding the *Shenandoah*, presented him with a new work on iron-clads.

This morning our Minister and Admiral BELL, with ROMEDA REIGHO (better known as TOMMY) as the legation interpreter, visited the Tycoon's castle. A guard of about 200 Japanese soldiers, mostly young boys, turned out and presented arms to the Minister. The command was given in French. The Governor of Foreign Affairs received the Minister and conducted him to a very handsome room, the ceiling richly inlaid with lacquer and gold leaves, and having invited him to take a seat at a table, he apologized for the absence of the Tycoon, and asked several questions. The Admiral went all over the castle, and appeared to be greatly pleased with his visit. Two months ago no foreigner had set foot inside of the castle, and now, even in the short space of one month, Europeans have not only done so, but Americans have taken by the hand the great Tycoon of Japan. The Tycoon requested the General to have the ground surveyed for the American concession at Osaka. The concessions to be separate—the English to have so much ground, the French so much, and the Americans the same; but all to be in the space that has already been selected by the Tycoon. To this the General said, that according to the American treaty the Americans were entitled to go wherever they pleased, and would not be penned up in any one concession, but would build and settle down, if they thought proper, in all the others.

Admiral BELL and staff returned to-day on board the *Hartford*. It is expected that the *Hartford* will not leave until Monday, so as to give the officers of the vessel an opportunity to visit Osaka. The Minister also leaves on Monday in the *Shenandoah*, and hopes to arrive in time to catch the *Colorado* on her return trip from Hong Kong. The United States steamer *Wachusett*, Commander R. W. SHUFELDT, is laid up at Shanghae with a broken shaft.

How Successful Hotel-Keepers Lose their Money—Curious History of a New-York Clergyman.

From the Boston Journal.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, June 25.

The sudden collapse of fortunes, closing of elegant mansions on Fifth-avenue, the selling off of plate and horses at auction, the hurling men down from first-class positions to subordinate posts, is an every-day occurrence in New-York. In almost every case these reverses result from outside trading and meddling with matters foreign to one's legitimate business. The City is full of sharp rogues and unprincipled speculators, who lay awake nights to catch the unwary. None are more easily ensnared than hotel men. The way that it is done is this: A well-dressed, good-looking man comes into a hotel, and brings his card as the President of some great stock company. In a careless, indifferent way, he asks to look at a suite of rooms. He has previously ascertained that the proprietor has from $50,000 to $100,000 in the bank waiting for something to turn up. The rooms shown are not good enough. He wants rooms that will accommodate certain distinguished gentlemen, whom he names, who happen to be well-known leading financiers of the great cities. A better suite is shown the President. The cost is high, $1,000 a month. But the rooms suit, he must accommodate his friends; a few thousands, one way or the other, won't make much difference with his Company; so he concludes to take the rooms. The landlord hints at reference; the President chuckles at the idea that he should be call d upon for references; he never gives any, but if the landlord wants a couple of thousand dollars he can have it. "Let me see" the President says very coolly. "I shall want these rooms about six months, off and on. I may be gone half the time or more. If it's any accommodation to you, I shall give you my check for $6,000, and pay the whole thing up." Of course the landlord is all smiles and the President takes possession. Before the six months are out from $50,000 to $100,000 of the landlord's money goes into the hands of the speculator, and a lot of worthless stock is locked up in the safe of the hotel.

Another scheme is equally successful. The rooms are taken and the occupant is the most liberal of guests. Champagne suppers and costly viands are ordered without stint and promptly paid for. Coaches with liveried drivers and footmen, hired for the occasion, leave imposing cards at the hotel. The obsequious landlord and well-fed steward pay especial attention to the wants of the liberal guest. Waiters fly at his command and the choicest tit-bits are placed before him. Picking his teeth after breakfast while the landlord is chatting with him, some Saturday morning, while it rains, he expresses a wish, rather indifferently, that he had $50,000. His banker won't be home till Monday—don't care much about it—get it easy enough going down town—wouldn't go out in the rain for twice the sum—indifferent about it, and yet evidently annoyed. The landlord goes into his office and examines his bank account, and finds he can spare $50,000 without making any inconvenience till Monday. Glad to accommodate his distinguished guest, who is going to bring all the moneyed men to his hotel; he hands over the money, which is refused two or three times before it is taken. On Monday morning the hotel man finds that his distinguished tenant has put a Sabbath between himself and pursuit. Such tricks are played constantly, and new victims are found every day.

While your correspondent was in Ireland he was invited to hear an American minister who was preaching to a little Scotch-Irish church in a little country place near Dublin. It was thought very strange that a man with his eminent abilities should be content with such a position. His study seemed to be to keep himself quiet and out of sight. I was surprised to find the preacher to be no less a personage than Rev. Dr. ——. He was settled in Fifth-avenue over one of the most popular and fashionable churches. He was a man of wealth, lived in fine style, was a rigid enforcer of church discipline, taking sides against any poor brother minister who might fall under the ban of the ecclesiastical authorities, cold, austere and Puritanical in his notions. He left his study for Wall-street; the preparation of his sermon to speculate in stocks; became a bankrupt and a ruined man financially. He took to the bottle, and his habits of inebriety became so apparent that he was obliged to quit his charge, and soon left the country. His family were left behind very destitute. He is now gaining a mere subsistence as a temporary supply for a church in a foreign land. There are other New-York ministers in Wall-street who might, if they would, learn a lesson from this case.

Appeal from Colored Men to General Swayne.

Nine colored citizens of Mobile, Ala., have addressed a letter to Gen. SWAYNE, in relation to the condition of their people. They complain that nothing for the good of the colored race has thus far resulted in Alabama from the enactment of the Civil Rights Bill, because it is not enforced. On this point they say: "From the military powers to whom we apply, and whose duty we believe it to be to aid us, we are referred back to the courts of law still under the control of men who have always refused to give us justice, and who constitute a part of the State organizations which Congress declared to be illegal and inefficient in giving full protection to all classes of people. It seems to us that in this the very object of Congress in the law is defeated."

They then refer to the street-car question in Mobile, and allege that the Grand Jury has refused to find bills of indictment against persons for the most flagrant violation of the Civil Rights Bill in the forcible ejection of respectable colored men from the cars. It is true a civil action might be brought for damages against the companies, but this does not secure their rights, and is of no benefit to the mass of their race. Again, they think themselves wronged because places and positions under the city government are withheld from them, while they think that in the Police Department one half the places could be filled with colored men without prejudice to the interests of the city, and to the greatest possible benefit of the colored people. Many men still on the force, they allege, are openly avowed enemies of the Government, and should not be tolerated. In conclusion they say:

"We are very poor. Our political has, in many instances, caused us to be deprived of our employment, to lose our patronage, and to be distressed in many ways. We are a large class, thus proscribed by our political enemies, and with the extreme dullness of business and the scarcity of money, makes it an imperative duty, in justice to ourselves, to our wives and our children, to ask for such of our rights as come within the power of our leaders. We have a right to expect the enforcement of the laws, and that the spirit and intention of Congress in making the laws will be carried out for our good and protection. The appointment of one-half colored men on the police force of this city would give to them about $60,000 per annum. This sum would prove to our people the greatest blessing in this, their hour of need and distress. We pay a poll tax alone of $20,000, besides all our other taxes in aid of the support of the State and county governments, and we think we should enjoy more of the rights of these governments. The policy which some of our leaders think best, viz., to pander to a conservative element, at the expense of our rights and privileges, we think neither wise nor just."

The Gallia County, Ohio, Conspiracy Case.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 6.

The fact of the arrest of a number of citizens of Kygerville, Gallia County, was mentioned in these columns last week; also that the charge against them was for conspiring together to obstruct the United States mail in preventing the Postmaster, JAMES A. PANKEY, from taking possession of a certain desk and ten account books, the same being the property of the United States Government, and used in the post-office in that town. The parties were brought here last week, and held over in the sum of $1,500 each for their appearance yesterday, when the case was formally opened before United States Commissioner F. HALLIDAY. The names of the parties arraigned are: Joseph Bradbury, Jr., James Johnson, Darius Buxton, Alex. Barrow, William Bradbury, Henry Saunders, Asa Bradbury, David Tate and one Drummond.

There are between fifty and sixty witnesses summoned to appear, and the case has excited the greatest interest in Gallia County. The parties are regularly charged with conspiring to obstruct the United States mail by preventing the plaintiff from taking peaceable possession of the property aforesaid, and of entering into a compact to thwart, harrass and annoy him so as to make his existence in the place unendurable. The District-Attorney asked the Court for a continuance in order to hear from an important witness in Meigs County, from whom no return has been made by the Deputy United States Marshal sent to summon him, but the defence urged the prosecution of the case. The Court took the motion under advisement, and adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when the decision on the motion will probably be made.

A SUPPOSED MURDERED MAN IN THE PENITENTIARY—HIS ALLEGED MURDERER IN JAIL.—A few days since a man named SWEENEY, residing on Arbor Hill, Albany, went to West Troy, where he became intoxicated, and was arrested and sent to the Albany Penitentiary for twenty days. Humiliated by the conviction and sentence, he did not inform his friends of his whereabouts, and they, supposing from other circumstances in the case that he had been murdered, caused the arrest of a man named CARRIER, also of Albany, on the suspicion of having killed SWEENEY. CARRIER was lodged in jail, and remained there two days, while Justice COLE investigated the matter. On Friday evening the true facts in the case were developed, and CARRIER was released from custody.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Another Bonded Warehouse Burglary—The Thieves Arrested by the Police.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Special Officer KENNELLY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, while on post, noticed a rear window of the United States Bonded Warehouse, No. 58 Greenwich-street, and occupied by BIXBY & Co., wide open. He made further investigations, and, hearing a noise inside the building, became satisfied that burglars were at work. The assistance of Roundsman McKELVEY, Officer HAY and other patrolmen was called in and two officers sent up on the roof by means of an adjoining building. A watch was also set upon the open window and the entire building surrounded. When all these preliminary arrangements had been completed, Officers KENNELLY and HAY made a sudden dash into the warehouse, and an exciting chase commenced. As was foreseen by the Police, the burglars made a rush up stairs for the roof, and as they reached the scuttle the officers on guard there presented their revolvers and threatened the fugitives with their muzzles. The burglars saw that escape was impossible, and surrendered unconditionally. They proved to be LAWRENCE GRIFFIN, THOMAS BURNS and JOHN WILLIAMS, aged 20, 22 and 25 years respectively, all three well known professional "cracksmen." They were locked up in the Liberty-street Police Station, preparatory to their being arraigned before Judge DOWLING for examination.

Having secured their game, the successful officers made a rigid search of the premises and were gratified to find that none of the valuable goods stored therein had been carried off. The burglars admitted having entered the warehouse at midnight, having effected their entrance by ascending to the roof through some adjoining building, when they broke the centre iron bar of a sky-light, smashed the glass, and then lowered themselves to the top floor by means of a rope fastened to another bar. While searching for the most valuable and portable goods, the thieves opened a basket of champagne and refreshed themselves with the contents of a few bottles. They finally reached the first and second floors, and broke open a case containing sixteen pieces of black silk and twenty-one pieces of colored silk, the property of A. T. STEWART & Co., and valued at $12,000. These thirty-seven pieces of silk were partially denuded of their wrappings, and would, no doubt, have been soon outside of the warehouse had not the burglary been so completely frustrated. The gang had also opened another case of silk belonging to A. T. STEWART & Co., but had taken only two pieces therefrom. These latter pieces of silk were, however, found wrapped up in feed bags preparatory to their removal. The tools used by the burglars were also secured.

Prior to the arrest of the three burglars a hack was seen standing in an adjoining street, and as soon as the capture had been effected the officers discovered that the vehicle had disappeared, the driver, no doubt, being in the employ of the gang.

Capt. STEERS and his officers deserve great credit for this important and highly successful arrest.

Meeting of the Marine Society.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New-York Marine Society was held yesterday at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, the President, Capt. J. M. FERRIS, in the chair.

The following letter from the Secretary, Capt. JOSEPH TINKHAM, tending his resignation of that office, was read:

No. 12, OLD SLIP, Monday, July 8, 1867.

Mr. President and Members of the New-York Marine Society.

GENTLEMEN—It is with extreme regret that I have again to urge upon you the necessity of the acceptance of my resignation as your Secretary. My long and continued disability to perform the duties of the office must plead my excuse. As the quarterly meeting will, to-day, be held, I think it will be eminently proper that the vacancy should be filled. I cannot find language strong enough to express to you, gentlemen, the feeling of deep gratitude to you all for your kind forbearance to me, and for continuing my salary during my long illness. As small as it was it was of the greatest service to me. May God reward you all for your kindness to me in this and all other matters connected with this ancient society. Having been a member for forty-three years, it has been to me a pleasure and pride to have been for so long a time associated with so many of our noblest men. May you all live long and be happy is my sincere prayer.

I fear you will find it difficult to fill the vacancy, not but that you have a great number of competent men to choose from, but there being few willing to accept the onerous duties. A younger man would be more desirable and one more expert in books and accounts. I would hope a young man fully competent for the position might be found. Most respectfully yours,

JOSEPH TINKHAM.

On motion the resignation of Capt. TINKHAM was accepted, and his salary allowed to continue to the end of the year.

A ballot was then taken for the election of a Secretary to fill the vacancy, which resulted in the choice of Capt. EDWARD CAREY.

A resolution was adopted looking to the collection of past dues from delinquent members, after which the meeting adjourned.

Regulation of Eighth-avenue.

Proposals for the regulation of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second street, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, passed April 23, 1867, were opened yesterday in the Street Commissioner's Office. The improvement is divided into three sections. From the centre of Fifty-ninth to the centre of Seventy-seventh streets; from the centre of Eighty-first to the centre of One Hundredth street; from the centre of One Hundredth to the centre of One Hundredth and Twenty-second streets. The contracts were awarded as follows:

First Section—Five bids. Contract awarded to JOHN L. MASTERSON, at $71,515. Time—two years.

Second Section—Five bids. Contract awarded to JOHN MARTINE, at $108,013 68. Time—two years.

Third Section—Five bids. Contract awarded to JOHN MARTINE, at $192,800. Time—three years.

Proposals were also opened for setting and resetting curb and gutter stone in Sixty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and flagging a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done. The proposals numbered six, and the contract was awarded to THOS. GEARTY, at $4,047 80. Time—two months.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. A number of resolutions under general orders were called up, and disposed of.

The matter of the Mayor's veto of the resolution rescinding the previous action of the Common Council in the Church-street extension affair, was called up. Mr. STACOM characterized the extension as the most palpable outrage ever inflicted on a community of tax-payers, and said it was grievous in the extreme that parties up town as far as Fourteenth-street would be taxed for an improvement which could in no way benefit them.

It was then stated as the ground of the Mayor's veto, that it was owing solely to the fact that the vote taken upon the resolution was not a legal one, and, after a brief discussion, the matter was again laid over.

The Board then adjourned.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, of the State of New-York, of this Order, held July 3, at Delmonico's, the following-named gentlemen were elected Companions of the First Class: Brig.-Gen. Francis L. Vinton, late United States Volunteers, New-York. Brevet Brig.-Gen. John E. Mulford, United States Volunteers, Richmond, Va. Col. S. W. Parmelee, late One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers, New-York. Brevet Major-Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, New-York. Capt. E. S. Eunson, late One Hundred and Seventy-fourth New-York Volunteers, New-York. Major J. S. Mathews, late One Hundred and Twelfth New-York Volunteers, New-York. Capt. Gould H. Thorp, late United States Volunteers, New-York.

The next meeting of the Commandery will be held on the evening of the first Wednesday in September.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING AND HOGAN, JUSTICES.

THE MONTAUK INSURANCE COMPANY BURGLARY.

The examination of EPHRAIM Q. PATTERSON, the ex-policeman, who stands charged with the guilty possession of two coupons alleged to have been cut from Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway bonds, which were stolen from the possession of the Montauk Insurance Company, was continued at this Court yesterday. The full particulars of the burglary were published in Sunday's TIMES, when it was stated that during the night of the 3d of April, 1866, the Montauk Insurance Company's office, in Court-street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars, who robbed the safe of $4,000 in bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, besides $6,000 worth of stock shares, all being the property of RICHARD RALPH, of No. 120 Remsen-street, who had left the securities with the Company. The thieves also took a $1,000 bond of the City of Lexington, Ky., and a large amount of money in small notes. On Saturday two coupons clipped from two of the stolen bonds were presented to CHARLES B. GILPIN, transfer agent, at his office, No. 25 William-street, by PATTERSON, who demanded their cash value, $70. As the coupons were recognized, the accused was arrested and held for examination. WILLIAM ELLSWORTH President of the Montauk Insurance Company, made a formal affidavit against the prisoner, in which he recounted the method of the burglary, and made the usual charge against PATTERSON, accusing him of having stolen the entire proceeds of the burglary. CHARLES B. GILPIN also appeared in Court, and stated that he was one of the Secretaries of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, having an office at No. 25 William-street. He also testified that the prisoner offered him the stolen coupons, and demanded payment of the same. RICHARD RALPH was sworn, and fully identified the coupons exhibited in Court, and alleged to have been found in PATTERSON'S possession, as having belonged to the bonds stolen from the safe of the Insurance Company. The counsel for the defence then demanded a further examination, on the ground that he could produce witnesses at the proper time who would prove the innocence of his client. The request of counsel was granted by the magistrate, and the hearing set down for this afternoon. PATTERSON remains locked up in the Tombs, in default of bail in the sum of $10,000. He says he is a commission merchant, 41 years of age, a native of Maine, resides at No. 323 West Thirty-ninth-street, and pleads not guilty.

FEMALE SHOPLIFTERS.

SARAH MCELVOY, ELLEN HUGHES and SARAH BENSON, all well known to the Police as experienced shoplifters, were noticed by Detective WOOLSEY, of the Broadway Squad, yesterday morning, in "full fig" for a "cruise." These young girls, scarcely over 16 or 17 years of age, were duly equipped with market baskets, and were well prepared to deceive any inexperienced person as to their real character and aims. They entered three or four Broadway stores, but did not find an opportunity to ply their nefarious trade, and at length walked into the store occupied by HUXTHAL & BARNUM, on the second floor of No. 14 Murray-street. Before they had been in the premises more than a few minutes these women picked up and concealed twelve pairs of pantaloons, value $45, and succeeded in escaping with the plunder. The detective became satisfied that they had committed a theft, and he accordingly arrested all of the accused in the City Hall Park, and found the clothing in their baskets. The prisoners were immediately arraigned before the sitting magistrate, who committed them for trial in default of bail.

A VICTIMIZED FENIAN.

THOMAS BLACKWELL, of No. 24 Pell-street, who says he has just returned from the Fenian invasion of Ireland, where he suffered imprisonment, appeared in Court yesterday and preferred a complaint of larceny against MARY ANN BASSETT. It appears that the complainant and the prisoner met on Sunday night, "by chance—the usual way," and the Fenian accompanied the woman to her apartments, and soon missed his pocket-book containing $17 in greenbacks. Detective WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested MARY ANN, and she was committed for trial at the Court of Special Sessions.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

THE PERILS OF DUST-MARKS.

WILLIAM H. O'DOUGHERTY of No. 322 West Seventeenth-street, occupied as a store by THOMAS MCKENNA, says that these premises were burglariously entered on the night of the 6th of July last, and clothing, of the value of $50, that was in a trunk, standing in the back part of the store, was stolen, the entrance to the building having been effected by breaking open the outer window in the rear. On the same evening, and before the store was closed, it is alleged a young man named THOMAS SCULLAN came in and looked around, giving as his business that he wished to see a young man who had been in the store. Remembering this circumstance, O'DOUGHERTY had SCULLAN arrested, and alleges that dust-marks were found on his coat, which corresponded with marks on the window-sill where the dust had been brushed off. The dust-marks had sufficient significance to commit SCULLAN for trial at the General Sessions.

A SMALL CASE BUT GREAT OUTRAGE.

A woman named MARY KNOX came into Court during the morning session, and told a story the Justice thought very improbable, about having been robbed by two respectable-looking women named BRIDGET WYLBOW and MARY KELLY; but as the woman KNOX made oath to her story, Judge DODGE was obliged to require the prisoners to give bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions. Mrs. WYLBOW and Miss KELLY were accordingly sent down stairs to the Second District Police Prison, and a messenger dispatched to their friends with information of their mishap, in order that these friends might put in bail. On leaving the Court-room at noon, Mr. PITTMAN saw the keepers of the prison, FINLEY and SULLIVAN, putting these two women in the van to be taken to the Tombs, and told them it was unnecessary as they would give bail in the afternoon. Mr. PITMAN further called their attention to the fact that Mrs. WYLBOW was *enciente* and, upon his suggestion SULLIVAN took the women out of the van and put them in the prison. After Mr. PITMAN'S departure, however, they were again put in the van and jolted off to the Tombs. When the Court met at 2 o'clock the friends of the prisoners were in Court with bail which the Judge accepted, and he was obliged by the precipitate action of the keepers to send an officer to the Tombs to bring back the women.

EXCISE CASES.

HENRY GODFREY, No. 197 West Houston-street, and CHARLES MILLER, No. 244 West Twenty-eighth-street, were each required to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer a violation of the Excise Law, in not having their bar-rooms effectually closed on Sunday.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

This Court had brought to its notice yesterday nothing beyond a few trifling cases of drunkenness, disorderly conduct and assault and battery, excepting the following

EXCISE CASES.

Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct, made oath that on Sunday he saw BALTHASAR ETTINGHAUSEN, who keeps a lager-beer saloon at No. 78 New-Canal-street, draw several glasses of beer and give them to men who were seated at tables in his saloon. The accused gave bail in $100 to answer for not closing on Sunday. Officer DYER, of the Tenth Precinct, saw liquor exposed for sale on Sunday, on the second floor of the premises No. 47 Hester-street, occupied by JOHN WISMAN, and several men were there at the time drinking. WISMAN gave bail in $100 to answer for a violation of the Excise Law in not closing on Sunday. Officer COPELAND, Eleventh Precinct, says that on Sunday he and another officer went to the saloon of FREDERICK BOCHER, No. 244 Third-street, and asked for two glasses of weis beer, which BOCHER gave him. Thereupon he was arrested and having violated the Excise Law he was required to give bail in $100 to answer the charge.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

THE O'BRIEN MURDER.

The case of THOMAS KEALY, charged with the murder of Col. HENRY F. O'BRIEN during the draft riots of 1863, was set down for an examination yesterday afternoon, but Justice KELLY, by consent, postponed the case. It was not set down for any precise day, but will probably be called on Wednesday afternoon. The prisoner KEALY still remains confined in the Fourth District Police prison.

THE CHILD ABDUCTION CASE.

The case of ELIZA MAYNARD and RALPH ARCHIBALD charged with the abduction of the child of MARIA SMITH DESMOND was again called yesterday morning before Justice DODGE at Jefferson Market Police Court and the examination of witnesses for the defence was resumed.

MARY SMITH testified that she had heard the woman DESMOND say that she had given up the child herself and had received $250 for doing so, and further that Miss DESMOND said she had signed no papers and she could go to law about the child whenever she wished. She also told witness that she had had three children. She said she gave up the Canfield child because she did not think it would live and she did not wish to be troubled with it.

EMMA DROWNS was called and corroborated the testimony of JOSEPH L. CANFIELD as to his giving the woman DESMOND money and detailed the same conversation substantially as it was given in CANFIELD'S testimony.

The defence rested at this point and Mr. ANTHON moved to dismiss the complaint upon the ground of insufficient evidence, and, further, that the alleged act, if proven, is no offence in law. The Justice took the motion under advisement, intimating that he would be ready on Thursday to pass upon it.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
5	Wray vs. Rhinelander.	122	Zaun vs. Zaun.
57	Cooke vs. State Nat. Bank.	126	Iler vs. Register.
58	Bobbs vs. Cooke.	129	Ashworth vs. Hall.
62	Palmer vs. Cullingworth.	139	Massura vs. Stillman.
64	Kinnier vs. Kinnier.	147	Schwartz vs. Schirmer.
71	Jones et al. vs. Whitney.	148	Galinger vs. Galinger.
76	Cooke vs. State Nat. Bank.	156	Muler vs. Muler.
82	Endres vs. Platt.	164	Smith vs. Halstead.
114	McIntyre vs. Fitch.	165	Gillis vs. Bailey.
115	Peck vs. Felt.	166	Bailey vs. Gillis.
116	Hawley vs. Monell.	167	The N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bk. vs. Bailey.
117	Borst vs. Buher.	191	Gilbert vs. The Burra Oswora Copper Co. of Tennessee.
118	Same vs. Hess.	198	Smith vs. Hillsburgh.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
71	Gilmore vs. Bruce.	83	Gass vs. Oldack.
74	Pettier vs. Binns.	85	Deutsch vs. Mehding.
75	Same vs. Same.	86	Hollacher vs. Piche.
76	Same vs. Same.	87	O'Donnell vs. Shipman.
—	Baay vs. Gray.	88	Green vs. Geigerman.
14	Ford vs. Carrington.	89	Tack vs. Peekskill Iron Co.
8	McCawley vs. Brown.	90	Congo vs. Brady and 7th-av. R. R.
79	Coleman vs. Ranney.	63½	Willis vs. Packer.
80	Mandlebaum vs. Hammam.	83½	Healey vs. Fagan.
81	Mowrey vs. Showers.		
82	Mefferleith vs. Schafer.		

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

ADMIRALTY—DELIVERY OF CARGO—HOW THE LIEN FOR FREIGHT MAY BE WAIVED—NATURE OF THE LIEN.

The Ship Bird of Paradise, Cargo, &c., Appellants, vs. The United States.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of California.

Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, in substance as follows:

Assignees of the charter party and of the bill of lading libeled the ship *Bird of Paradise*, her tackle, apparel, and furniture in a cause of contract, civil and maritime.

Breach of Contract alleged in the libel is the refusal of the master of the ship to deliver the cargo as stipulated in the charter party and bill of lading. Voyage was from Liverpool to San Francisco, and the cargo consisted of 252 tons of coal.

1. Proofs showed that the ship sailed on the 18th day of April, 1862, and that she arrived at the port of destination on the 28th day of December, in the same year. Cash installment of freight was paid as stipulated in the charter party. Acceptance of the charterer given for the received installment, payable in one month from date, was delivered to the claimants on the day the ship sailed from the port of departure. Before she arrived at the port of destination the charterer failed in business, and became and is insolvent and bankrupt.

Payment of the acceptance was never made, and the proofs show it is still held and owned by the claimants. Whole freight remains unpaid except the cash installment paid before the ship sailed and the £500 stipulated to be advanced in cash at the port of discharge. Amount due and unpaid is $7,050 in gold, deducting the sum advanced at the port of discharge and including the residue of the last installment and the unpaid and protested acceptance. Pending the suit, the cargo was delivered to the consignees, under a stipulation that it should be returned to the master in case the claim of lien for freight should be sustained. Decree of the District Court was that the claim was unfounded, that the ship had no lien for freight on the cargo, and that the stipulation for the return of the cargo should be given up to be canceled. Circuit Court affirmed the decree, and the claimants appealed to this Court.

2. Equities of the case in view of the whole record are strongly with the shipowner, but the questions presented for decision are questions of law and must depend upon the construction of the contract as expressed in the charter party. Reference need not be made to the bill of lading, as it is in the usual form, and refers to the charter party as the controlling evidence of the contract in respect to the matter involved in this controversy. Shipowners, unquestionably, as a general rule, have a lien upon the cargo for the freight, and consequently may retain the goods after the arrival of the ship at the port of destination until the payment is made, unless there is some stipulation in the charter party or bill of lading inconsistent with such right of retention, and which displaces the lien.

3. Such a lien is regarded in the jurisprudence of the United States as a maritime lien, because it arises from the usages of commerce, independently of the agreement of the parties, and not from any statutory regulations. Legal effect of such a lien is that the shipowner as carrier by water may retain the goods until the freight is paid, or he may enforce the same by a proceeding *in rem* in the District Court. But it is not the same as the privileged claim of the civil law, nor is it a hypothecation of the cargo which will remain a charge upon the goods after the shipowner has parted unconditionally with the possession. Although the lien is maritime and cognizable in the admiralty, yet it stands upon the same ground with the lien of the carrier on land, and arises from the right of the shipowner to retain the possession of the goods until the freight is paid, and is lost by an unconditional delivery to the consignee. (1 Black., 113.) Parties, however, may frame their contract of affreightment as they please, and, of course, may employ words to affirm the existence of the maritime lien, or to extend or modify it; or they may so frame their contract as to exclude it altogether. They may agree that the goods, when the ship arrives at the port of destination, shall be deposited in the warehouse of the consignee or owner, and that the transfer and deposit shall not be regarded as the waiver of the lien; and where they so agree, the settled rule in this Court is that the law will uphold the agreement and support the lien. (Mordecai *vs.* Lindsay, ante., p. 4.)

4. Presumption is in favor of the lien as already explained, but it may be modified, or it may be excluded or displaced by direct words, or by the insertion of some stipulation wholly incompatible or irreconcilable with the existence of such a right. Contracts of affreightment, like other commercial contracts where the language employed is ambiguous or of doubtful meaning, are subject to judicial construction, and it often happens that the terms of the instrument in respect to the payment of freight and the delivery of the cargo are so inaptly chosen that it gives rise to very close and embarrassing questions. When the stipulation is that the goods are to be delivered at the port of discharge, before the freight is paid, without any condition or qualification, it seems to be agreed that the lien of the ship-owner for the payment of the freight is waived and lost, as the right of lien is inseparably associated with the possession of the goods, unless the stipulation is that the delivery shall precede the payment of the freight, and the language employed as applied to the subject matter and the surrounding circumstances is such as clearly to show that the change of possession is to be absolute and unconditional, the lien is not displaced, as the presumption of law is the other way, which is never to be regarded as controlled, except in cases where the language employed in the instrument satisfactorily indicates that such is the intention of the parties.

5. Such precedent delivery, if absolute and unconditional, displaces the lien for freight, because it is repugnant to it and incompatible with it; but where the payment or security of payment is to be concurrent or simultaneous with the delivery of the cargo, the lien exists in full force, and the ship-owner cannot be required to make the delivery until the payment of freight or security, as the case may be, is rendered. Unless, however, the special agreement is absolutely inconsistent with the retention of the goods, the waiver or displacement is not shown, and the right remains. (Craushay *vs.* Homfray, 4 R. & Ald. 50. Pinney *vs.* Wells, 10 Conn. 104. Howard *vs.* Macondray, 7 Gray 515. Wilson *vs.* Kymer, 1 M. & S. 157. Nash *vs.* Graham, 8 E. & B. 510. Campion *vs.* Colvin, 3 Bing. N. C. 26.)

7. Words of the charter party in this case are that the third installment shall be paid by "bill, at three months from date of delivery at charterer's office, in Liverpool, of the certificate of the right delivery of the cargo, agreeably to the bills of lading." Giving the usual meaning to language, it is plain that the intent of the parties was that the delivery of the goods should precede the payment of the freight, and it is equally clear that the delivery was to be without qualification and unconditional. Certificate of right delivery of the cargo could not be obtained until the vessel was discharged and the cargo delivered; and, if forwarded by the next steamer, a month would elapse before it could be delivered at charterer's office in Liverpool, which would extend the credit to four months after the delivery of the cargo.

8. Appellants contend that, inasmuch as the charterer failed in business, and became a bankrupt before the vessel arrived at the port of discharge, the case is taken out of the operation of those rules of law, even in respect to the last installment. Basis of this argument is a supposed analogy between the shipowner as against the shipper, and the vender of merchandise as against the vendee, as exemplified in the law of stoppage *in transitu*, but it is not perceived that any such relation exists between the shipowner and the charterer, or that there is any foundation whatever for the argument. Intention of the parties in the compact of affreightment, as another commercial contract, must be ascertained from the language employed, the subject matter and the surrounding circumstances, and it is clear that the question of construction cannot be affected in the smallest degree by the subsequent solvency or insolvency of one of the contracting parties. Credit was given in this case to the charterer for the payment of the last installment of the freight of four months from the time when the goods were required, by the terms of the instrument to be delivered to the consignee at the port of discharge, and it is too plain for argument that the subsequent insolvency of the charterer can neither erase that clause from the charter party nor shorten the term of the credit. [Algaser *vs.* Dock Co., 14 Me. & W. 798. Tamvaco *vs.* Simpson, 1 Law Rep., C. P. 371. Same case, 19 C. B., N. S. 478.]

Insolvency of the shipper occurring while the goods are in transit, or before they are delivered, will not absolve the carrier from his agreement as made, nor authorize him to retain the goods until the freight is paid, unless the lien exists independently of that occurrence—(Craushay *vs.* Homfrey, 4 Barn. and Ald., 47; Chandler *vs.* Beldon, 18 John, 157; Frelang *vs.* Mills, 2 Bosw., 498.)

9. Claim of the appellants, also, is that the ship in this case had a lien for the second installment of the freight, received by the charterer's acceptance, made payable in six months from date, and delivered to the shipowner on the day the ship sailed. Acceptance became due, and the charterer also became a bankrupt before the vessel arrived at the port of discharge, and it is admitted that the acceptance is still held and owned by the shipowner.

Established rule in this court is, that bill of exchange or promissory note given for a precedent debt does not extinguish the debt or operate as payment of the same, unless such was the express agreement of the parties. Agreement of the parties filed in the case and made a part of the record, shows that the acceptance was presented to the Bankrupt Court, and that it has never been paid, and it is not pretended that it is of any value. Valueless as the acceptance is, the objection, if made, that it had never been rendered to be canceled, would be a mere technicality, but no such objection is made, and as the parties agree that it has never been negotiated, it must be understood that any such objection is waived. Payment of that installment of the freight is not proved, and there is no evidence in record tending to show that the lien for that installment of the freight was ever waived. Shipowners under the circumstances has a right to stand upon the original contract, and to seek his remedy to that extent of his claim in the form to which it originally belonged as fully as if the acceptance had never been given. (Steamer *St. Lawrence*, 1 Black, 533; the *Kimball*, 3 Wall, 45; the *Active*, Olcott, Adm., 206. *Black Chusan*, 2 Story, C. C., 457.)

Entire freight under this charter party, except the small advance stipulated to be advanced at the port of discharge, was to be paid at the port of shipment. Port of shipment was also the port where the ship lay when the contract was made, and the terms of the contract afford the most plenary evidence that the parties regarded the charter money stipulated to be paid at that port as freight in the usual and proper sense in which that word is understood in the maritime law. (Gilkison *vs.* Middleton, 2 C. B. N. S., 152; Nerah *vs.* Graham, 8 E. & B. 610: Gracie *vs.* Balmer, 8 Whea., 605.)

10. Suppose, however, a different rule could be applied to the sum actually paid or advanced before the vessel sailed. Still that concession, if made, would not affect the question as to the second installment in this case, because that installment was not advanced in money and never has been paid. Separated from the acceptance, which under the decision of this Court was not payment, it presents the ordinary case of a promise to pay freight and a failure to fulfill the contract, and in this point of view the case is clearly distinguishable from the decision in which it is held, that sums stipulated in charter parties, to be paid in advance, and not dependent on the carrier's contract do not have the incidents of freight and are not protected by the lien of shipowners, unless by usage or special contract. (How *vs.* Kirchner, 11 Moore, P. C. 2;1 Kirchiner *vs.* Venus, 12 Moore, P. C., 384; Maal *vs.* Ship, 383.)

11. The settled doctrine in this country is, that freight paid in advance is not earned unless the voyage is performed, and that the shipper may recover it back, if for any fault not imputable to him the contract is not fulfilled. (The Kimball, 3 Wall, 45; Benner *vs.* Ins. Co., 6 Allen, 222; Chase *vs.* Ins. Co., 9 Allen, 313. Watson *vs.* Duykish, 3 John, 335. Griggs *vs.* Austin, 3 Pick, 20, 3 Kent's Com. (11 Ed.) 304; Pitman *vs.* Hooper, 3 Sum C.C. 66.)

12. Absence of the clause that the merchandise is bound to the ship cannot affect this question, as that is the presumption of the law merchant, from the relation between the ship and the cargo, independently of any express stipulation, unless the presumption to that effect is negatived by the language of the contract. (1 Pars. M. L. 194, 253.)

Usually the charter party contains a clause binding the ship to the merchandise and the merchandise to the ship, but the law merchant, as already explained, imposes that mutual obligation even if it be omitted. (Brig Casco, Davies' R., 284; 2 Pars. L., 803; 2 Pars. M. L., 561.)

Decree of the Circuit Court must be reversed with costs, and the same remanded for further proceedings in conformity with this opinion. Libelants, upon the payment of the amount of the protested acceptance and interest and costs of suit, will be entitled to a decree that the stipulation given for the return of the goods shall be given up to be cancelled. Otherwise the libel must be dismissed. Decree reversed, with costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

BANKRUPTCY BRANCH.

Petitions in bankruptcy were filed by the following: The firm of Patrick C. Devlin & John Hagan; Abraham W. Leggett; Charles H. McIntyre; Charles Buckland, and Henry F. Denna, all of this City.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Three parties, named respectively Nicholas Lawson, Wm. Salem and Adolphus Asher, were yesterday arrested and taken before Commissioner OSBORN, upon the complaint of the Internal Revenue Board, which charges them with conspiring to procure the execution of a fraudulent deed for the purpose of drawing certain spirits from bond.

An examination will be had this morning at 10 o'clock, pending which the accused are released under $10,000 bail each.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 8.

Before Judge Brady.

EXPULSION FROM THE MINING BOARD.

Thos. H. Stout vs. Salem T. Russell et al., President, Officers and Members of the Mining Stock Board.—This was a motion by defendants to dissolve an injunction obtained by plaintiff against them some days ago, restraining them from depriving plaintiff of his rights as a member of the Mining Stock Board. It seems that one of the rules of the Board is that any member who fails to fulfill his contracts with a fellow member shall, on complaint, be suspended from the privileges of membership until the contract is completed. It is alleged that the plaintiff Stout failed to deliver to a fellow member 500 shares of the stock of the "Charter Oak Copper Mining Company" on a certain day, according to contract, and complaint being made to the President of the Board, he was suspended, according to the rules. Thereupon plaintiff sued out an injunction against the officers of the Board, restraining them as aforesaid. Plaintiff claims that there was a conspiracy formed against him by certain members of the Board, who knew of his contract to furnish "Charter Oak," whereby the stock was run up from $2 50 to $20 per share on the day he was bound to deliver.

Counsel for defence, in his argument to dissolve the injunction, claimed that it was only an ordinary "cornering" operation, such as was practiced every day; but whatever it may or might have been, the Mining Board, as a Board, had nothing to do with it. They could only take cognizance of the fact that plaintiff had violated the rules, and was amenable to the penalty like any other member. He became a member of the Board voluntarily, knowing what the rules were, and he must expect to abide by them. If he had any difficulty with members of the Board, whereby they had taken an unfair or illegal advantage of him, he could resort to the law courts for a remedy; but no man could remain a member of the Mining Board who failed to fulfill his contracts, whatever might be the reason for the failure.

The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

Platt, Gerard and Buckley for plaintiff; Scudder and Carter for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 8, 1867.

$5,000 U. S. 6s. '81..C.	109¾	500 Erie Railroad	67¾
11,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '62	111⅛	200 do......b10	67¾
1,600 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '62	108⅝	100 do......s30	67⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '64 C.	108⅝	200 do	67⅝
5,000 do	106¾	100 do......b30	67⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	108½	200 do......2d call	67⅞
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65, New	107⅜	50 Reading R......x-d	105⅜
5,000 do	107½	210 do	106
136,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	102¼	400 do......s30	106
20,000 Tr. Notes, 7-30s, First Ser.	107¾	200 do......b5	106¼
500 do......Small	107⅛	10 M. S. & N. I.	82⅞
1,000 do......2d Ser.	106⅞	500 do	83
50,000 do	107	1000 do	83⅛
150,000 N. Y. St. 6s. '73	100	300 do......2d call	83⅜
10,000 Tenn. 6s. New	63⅝	200 do	83½
6,000 do	63⅝	28 Panama R.	256
7,000 do	63¼	25 Ill. Cen. R.	122
42,000 Missouri 6s.	96	100 do	123¼
10,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	96¼	100 Chi. & N. W.	45½
5,000 N. Car. 6s......New	55	200 do......b30	45⅝
2,000 N. Car. 6s......x-c	55	300 do	45⅝
2,000 Ga. St. 7s	83	100 do......2d call	45⅝
60,000 O. & M. Cer.	27¼	100 do	45¾
5,000 Erie 5th M.	87	200 Clev. & Pitts.	87⅛
4,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pr	84⅞	200 do	87⅞
4,000 M. C. 8s, N. Bs.	110½	700 do	87¾
4,000 C. & N. W. E. Bs.	94	500 do	88
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80	1000 do	87⅞
19 Continental Bank	102	200 do......2d call	88¼
30 do	103	200 do	88⅜
100 Adams Express	68	200 do	88⅛
135 Mer. U. Ex. 30 ℔ cent. paid	18	200 Chic. & N. W. Prf.	67¼
300 Canton Co.	47⅛	200 do......b5	67¼
200 do......2d call	47¼	200 do	67⅛
400 Cum. Coal Pr.	37	200 do......b10	67¼
100 do......b30	37¼	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	121¼
400 do......2d call	37¼	200 do......s30	121⅛
200 do......b30	37⅝	200 Chic. & R. I.	96⅞
100 do......c	37½	200 do	96⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co.	32	100 do	96⅞
100 do......2d call	32½	200 do......b30	97
600 West. U. Tel	46¾	25 do	97
1200 do	47	200 do......2d call	96⅞
50 do......2d call	46⅞	10 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	146½
200 do	47	20 Mil. & St. P. R.	44½
25 Del. & Hud. Co.	154	250 do	45
500 Mariposa Min.	10½	700 do	45¼
300 Mar. Pref.	23⅝	100 do......2d call	44⅞
306 Boston W. P.	22¾	200 do	44½
900 N. Y. Central	105	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	65⅜
200 do......2d call	105	900 do	65
100 Erie R. Pf.	77	200 do......2d call	64¾
100 Mich. Cen.	109½	300 Tol., W. & W.	51
		280 do	51¼
		100 do	51½
		600 do	51¾
		100 Tol., W. & W. Pr.	71½
		100 do......b30	72⅛
		100 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	100¾
		200 do	100⅞
		10 do	101

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s. '81, R.	109⅛	700 N. Y. Cen. R.	104⅜
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	108⅝	800 Erie R.	67¾
25,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65	109	600 Reading R.	105⅞
255,000 do	109½	1200 M. S. & N. I.	83½
1,000 Tenn. 6s......new	63⅝	100 do......b10	83⅝
3,000 do	63⅛	200 Ill. Cen.	122½
65,000 O. & M. C.	27¼	100 do	123
5,000 Ill. C. Bds.	118	100 P., F. W. & C.	100½
100 Wells & F Ex......s30	63⅛	100 do	100⅝
100 West. U. Tel	47⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.	45⅛
1000 do	47¾	100 do	45⅜
500 do	47⅞	200 do	45¼
200 Mariposa	10¾	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67
100 do	10⅞	200 do......b30	67
1000 do	11	100 do	66¾
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	37¾	100 do......s10	66⅝
200 do......b30	38	200 Clev. & Pitts.	88⅝
400 At. M. S. Co......s60	107⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pr	44⅜
100 Canton Co	47¼	300 do	44½
100 Boston W. P.	22½	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64
300 do	22¼	200 do	63¾
12 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	140½	100 Tol., W. & W.	50⅝
300 do	140¾	500 do......b5	50⅞
1000 Chic. & R. I.	96⅛		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Mar. Min. Co.	10⅛	600 M. So. & N. I.	83⅝
300 do	10½	700 do......b3	84
100 Mar. Min. Pr......b30	24¾	300 do......c	83⅞
200 do	24⅛	400 do	83¾
300 Pacific Mail	141	200 do......c	83¾
100 West. U. Tel.	46¾	1200 Clev. & Pitts.	87¼
300 do	46⅞	400 do......c	87⅛
600 N. Y. Cen.	105⅛	200 do	87⅜
800 Erie R.	68⅛	600 do	87½
400 do......b3	68⅜	400 do	87⅝
400 do......c	68⅜	050 Chi. R. I. & P.	96⅞
200 do......b10	68	800 do	96⅜
100 Hud. Riv. R.	110	1200 do	96⅝
800 Reading R......x-d	106⅛	400 do	96½
200 do......s60	105⅝	200 do......c	96⅝
100 do......b10	106⅜	100 Cleve. & Tol.	121⅜
200 do......b3	106⅛	600 Chi. & N. W.	45⅜
300 Tol., W. & W.	51½	800 do	45⅜
200 Mil. & St. P.	45⅛	2100 do	45⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pr	65	200 do......b10	45⅜
500 do	64⅜	800 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	67⅛
100 do	64⅝	1300 do	67⅛
200 do	64⅞	200 do......b3	67⅛
200 do......b3	65	300 do......c	67⅛
200 do......c	64¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. C.	27⅛	200 Tol., W. & W.	51⅛
100 Canton Co.	47	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf......b10	64¾
200 Cum. Coal	37⅛	300 do	64
200 do	37½	500 do	64⅛
100 do......c	37½	400 M. S. & N. I.	83¼
100 do......b15	37⅝	500 do	83⅜
100 Quicksilver	32	200 do......c	83⅜
100 do	32¼	800 do	83⅜
100 Mar Min Co.	10¼	1200 Cleve. & Pitts.	88⅛
100 do	10⅜	1300 Chi., R. I. & P.	96⅜
200 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	140⅝	500 do......s3	96⅛
300 West. U. Tel	46⅞	100 do......s30	96½
100 do......b10	47	200 do......c	96⅛
200 do......b3	47	800 Chic & N. W.	45½
500 do	47	300 do	45⅜
600 N. Y. Cen.	104⅞	200 do......b10	45⅛
200 do......b10	104⅞	300 do......c	45⅜
1500 Erie R.	67⅞	100 do......b30	45⅝
300 do......b3	67⅞	400 Chic. & N. W. P.	67⅛
800 Reading R......x-d	106	200 do......c	67⅛
200 do......b10	106		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 Cum. Coal	37⅛	600 Mich. S. & N. I.	83⅛
100 do	37⅛	100 do......s10	82⅞
100 Quicksilver	32	100 do......b15	82⅞
200 Mariposa	10⅜	200 do......s5	82⅞
100 Mar. Pref.	23⅝	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	88
200 West. U. Tel.	47⅛	400 do	87⅞
100 do	47⅛	200 do	87⅞
100 do	47⅛	200 do	87⅞
200 do	47⅛	200 T., W. & W.	50⅞
100 do......b3	47	200 C., R. I. & P......b3	96⅞
100 Atlantic Mail	107⅛	200 Clev. & Tol.	120
200 N. Y. Cen.	104⅞	1200 Chic. & N. W.	45
200 Erie R.	67⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	66⅞
300 do	67⅞	200 do......b3	66⅞
200 do	67	100 do......s10	66⅞
200 do......b15	67⅛	100 do......b5	66⅞
200 do......b3	67⅞		
100 Reading R......x-d	105⅝		
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	64¾		
100 P., F. W. & C. ex dv	100		

MONDAY, July 8—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 6, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,813,288
Increase in Specie	3,074,175
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	1,021,717
Increase in Deposits	5,311,055
Increase in Circulation	123,837

	July 7, 1866.	July 6, 1867.	June 29, 1867.
National Cap'l.	$72,807,700	$73,457,700	$73,457,700
Local Capital.	9,262,500	9,062,500	9,062,500
Total Capital	$82,070,200	$82,520,200	$82,520,200
Loans	257,594,838	246,361,287	242,547,954
Gold and Gold Notes	9,365,266	10,853,171	7,762,996
Other L. Tend'r	79,541,638	71,196,472	70,174,755
Deposits	205,790,611	191,524,312	186,213,257
Circulation	26,298,580	33,666,397	33,542,560
In Sub-Tres'y	88,065,802	130,492,491	132,459,170

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$774,958	Citizens'	$131,181
Merchants'	884,952	Market	562,100
Mechanics'	569,490	St. Nicholas	755,594
Union	484,082	Shoe & Leather	949,585
Phenix	288,255	Continental	569,975
Tradesmen's	796,907	Commonwealth	249,727
Mer. Exchange	452,230	Marine	356,500
Gallatin	491,880	Atlantic	99,331
Butchers & D.	257,277	Importers'	502,852
Mechanics & T.	195,720	Park	993,500
Leather	257,596	M. Association	308,494
Seventh Ward	178,669	Grocers'	79,450
State	193,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	994,494	Fourth	2,969,999
Commerce	5,937,120	Central	1,680,448
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	786,419	Ninth	901,256
Mercantile	481,811	First	446,438
Pacific	140,965	Third	799,199
Republic	858,750	N. Y. Exchange	268,405
Chatham	130,698	Tenth	906,500
N. America	832,948	Croton	180,000
Hanover	287,946	N. Currency	90,000
Irving	195,687	Bowery	225,000
Metropolitan	2,154,825		
Total 49 National Banks			$33,596,625
Total 13 other National and Local Banks			69,772
Total on Clearing-house report, July 6			$33,666,397
On previous report, June 29			33,542,560
Increase in circulation			$123,837

The Bank return, as indicated in our weekly return this morning, has contributed to the general ease of supply and confidence in moderate rates in the Money market. The rates are 5 ℔ cent. on the Public Funds, and 5@6 ℔ cent. on other approved collateral. Some considerable balances are left, at call, with the great dealers in the Public Funds as low as 4 ℔ cent., but this very cheap rate is exceptional. There has been a further advance to-day in the Public Funds, especially marked in the 5-20s of 1864-65, May and November interest, upon which there is already an accumulation of 68 days' Gold Interest. The January and July issues of 1865-67 (Consols) are also in strong demand for the reinvestment of the July dividend. The Gold Room is less firm, and the buyers for the rise less confident than last week. The sales to-day were at 138¾@138⅜ ℔ cent. Exchange on London is firm in anticipation of a good demand for the Cunarder *Russia*, sailing on Wednesday. The quotation for 60-day standard bills is 110⅛@110¼ ℔ cent. Of the July Gold Interest on the various Public Funds, it is estimated that $1,750,000 has been, or will be, collected for European holders, including about half a million on the old 5 ℔ cents of 1874, most of which are held in Holland, and $1,250,000 for various European holders of the 6 ℔ cents of 1867-8 and 1881.

The Railway Market has been excited through the day, and the contest for the advantage between the regular *Bulls* and the party aiming for a reaction from the recent advance is pretty spirited. Early in the day the efforts at reaction were not successful. In the afternoon they made a decline of ½@1 ℔ cent. on Erie and ½@¾ ℔ cent. on New-York Central and the Western Stocks. The Miscellaneous Shares were active for Cumberland, and 1@1½ ℔ cent. higher on Western Telegraph. The Mariposa Stocks, Preferred and Common, were in good request, and Canton and Quicksilver steady. There is a dull speculation in the Express Stocks.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	102¼	102¼	Northwest	46⅞	44⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	110⅞	N. West Pref.	67⅝	66⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108⅛	108⅜	Rock Island	97⅞	96⅞
N. Y. Central	105¼	104⅞	Fort Wayne	100⅞	100⅞
Erie	68⅜	67	Pacific Mail	141	140⅞
Hudson	109⅞	110	Quicksilver	32	33
Reading	106⅞	105⅞	W. U. Telegraph	46⅞	47⅞
Mich. Southern	84⅛	82⅞	Adams Express	68	68
Illinois Central	121⅞	122½	Ohio Certificates	27¼	27
Pittsburgh	87	88⅞	American Gold	139	138⅝
Tenn. 6s, new	63⅞	63⅞	Bills on London	110¼	110⅝

It is believed on the Street that Mr. DREW and his friends, who meant to take charge of the Erie Stock for a great *Bull* movement this Summer, have lost the control, and with it their Stock, in attempting to repress the recent advance above 62@63 ℔ cent. Their efforts since to turn the rise have been but very partially successful. At one time the reaction was made to reach 65 ℔ cent. This was followed by a fresh advance to 69 ℔ cent. At another 66½ ℔ cent. was made. This was followed by a fresh advance to 68½ ℔ cent. To-day the greatest effort at repression was made on a handbill, foreshadowed by one of the morning papers, of a reduction of passenger fares on the Road in competition with Mr. DREW'S own reduction *via* the People's Line of Hudson River boats. The result up to 2 o'clock was not encouraging to this system of warfare upon the price of the Stock. The lowest figure made was 67½ ℔ cent. The whole movement is so patent to the Street and the Stock Exchange, and the strength of the competing *Bull* interest so well understood, that it is extremely doubtful whether half a dozen handbills about "lower fares," and as many stories of "falling off in June receipts," (they were to show an increase three weeks ago when the "leading Director" was *long* of the Stock,) would effect the desired reaction. The rumor is that not only these tricks have been industriously resorted to within a day or two, but that the same party have gone heavily *short* of New-York Central to help the market down and to give color to the rumor of a general war for business between the New-York trunk lines. The contest, under these various signs and rumors, is evidently growing interesting. It is a strong reminder of last Summer's campaign to drive Erie down below 50 when it finally reached 95 ℔ cent. It may be prolonged, on the present occasion, to the next annual election. The New-York *Tribune* hints at something of the sort in the following paragraph. We give this the more importance from the fact that the authority quoted was esteemed the apologist of Mr. DREW and the Erie administration last year, when a similar effort was made to displace them.

"It is becoming generally understood that a fresh effort will be made this Summer *to oust the present direction of the Erie*. It is argued that management as good as that which has raised the Harlem from the position of a worthless fancy to that of a sound dividend-paying stock, worth a premium in the market, *would render Erie valuable as an investment*. And it is felt that so great an enterprise as the Erie *deserves to be in better hands than those of stock-gamblers*. The opposition last year would have succeeded in electing their own men had not a compromise been effected at the last moment. This year, we understand, the party which aims at obtaining control of the road will be satisfied with nothing short of *an entire change of direction and the inauguration of a new and economical system of management*."

We have just been shown the handbill of reduced fares on the Erie, referred to above. It is a curious specimen of a Stock-jobbing trick. As a Railway friend describes it, it is simply a promise that a ride may be had to Buffalo and back in "the front express car," at a reduced cost, *for a few days*, until the effect can be tested on the market price of the Stock—a previous reduction to the West on the Hudson River boats having signally failed of its object!

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent. 1867	126	5-20 cou. 1865 new issue	107⅛
6 ℔ cent. 1868	126	5-20's 1867, new issue	107⅛
6 ℔ cent. reg. 1881	109¾	6 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1881	112
500 & 1,000, '81	109⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	102¼
5-20 reg. 1862	109	7-30 1st series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000	111⅛	7-30 2d series	106⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅜	7-30 3d series	106⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c. 1870	102	Ind. 5 ℔ c.	90
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Michigan 7 ℔ c. 1868	97
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	105	Michigan 7 ℔ c. 1878	97
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Mich. 7 ℔ c. War l'n	98½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. 1868	63½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex c.	63
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1876	100	Tennessee 6s new bds.	63¼
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	100	Georgia 7s new bonds	83½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868	98	North Carolina 6s	57
N. Y. 5 ℔ c., 1874	90	N. C. 6s ex coupons	54½
Illinois Canal Bds 1860	98	N. C. 6s new bonds	54½
Illinois C. reg. 1860	98	Missouri 6s	96
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	98	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	96
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	98	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	96¼
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	98	California 7s	116½
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	98	Cal. 7s large bonds	118
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	98	Connecticut 6s	97
		Rhode Island 6s	96½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

City	200	Market	110
Merchants' Exch'ge	100	Nassau	106
Commerce	114½	Continental	102
Ocean	102	Commonwealth	107
Mercantile	110	Imp'rs & Traders'	112
American Exchange	116	Central National	107
Bank of North Am'a	103	Fourth National	104
Hanover	108	Tenth National	103
Irving	102	Oriental	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. Some considerable private sales of the Consolidated 7 ℔ cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company are making by private sale at 89 ex-July coupon, through Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. The security is one of the cheapest on the list, carrying with it not only a first lien upon the whole estate of the Company, (440 miles of Road fully equipped,) but backed by $9,100,000 Capital Stock, earning and paying 10 ℔ cent. annual (or 5 ℔ cent. semi-annual) dividends:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Tol. & W. 1st M.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	79½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	106	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '65-'76	108	Tol. W. & W'n S. F.	80
Erie 1st mort. 1876	102½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	82
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	102½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	73
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883	98	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s, 5th mort. 1888	86	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	90½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	104	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	103
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	102	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	100
Harlem 3d mort. '68	97½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	93½
Mich. Cen. Spec. 69-72	106½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	83
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s '82	110	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	71
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	99	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	71
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 8 ℔ c.	98	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	112¼	Chi. & Alton Income	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	61
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	83
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	83
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	76
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	81½
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	79	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	100½
Lack. & W. Bds.	95	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	45
Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97	Chi. & R. I. Consd. Iss.	89

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $261,000; Gold Notes, $352,000; total receipts, $8,855,876 86; total payments, $10,440,302 22; balance, $128,908,066 31.

The Merchants' Union Express Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As I find that the "express controversy," as it is called, is exciting more public attention than I expected, I venture to think that a history of my connection with the Merchants' Union Express Company may be of interest to the public, and possibly not without profit to investors.

I subscribed to the stock originally of the Merchants' Union upon the flattering inducements held out by the prospectus issued by its originators. Among the inducements were:

First—That a very large and profitable business could and would be done.

Second—That the capital was fixed at $15,000,000, "in order to meet the wants of the business *as it extends*." (Prospectus.)

Third—That *a small per centage only of the subscriptions will be required* to put the business in working order.

Fourth—That the *aggregate* of all *calls* to be made will, the Trustees fully believe, not exceed *Ten per cent.* of the stock subscribed. (Prospectus.) Ten per cent. of $15,000,000 would be $1,500,000, and I thought that this sum would be an ample capital to do business on, and accordingly I paid calls until I had paid ten per cent. Then I paid calls to save my ten per cent., (being still led on by enthusiastic expressions of confidence of the Executive Committee, whose prospectus had first taken me in,) until I had paid in twenty-five per cent., when I received a stock certificate. This stock certificate contains some unusual clauses, and was calculated to startle me. It binds me to the terms of the articles of association "as the same now exist *or as they may hereafter be amended*." I concluded, however, to say nothing, inasmuch as the circular which accompanied the last call informed me that the call was made in order "to furnish an ample fund to provide against possible contingencies;" that the issue of the stock had been delayed, "because it was desirable that the stock, when issued, should be *beyond any reasonable liability to further assessment;" that our company is no longer an experiment, it is an established success*; "that, judging from the developements of our business so far, our stockholders may confidently expect that our communications to them hereafter will consist of notices of dividends declared from time to time, out of the net earnings of the Company." So pleased was I upon the receipt of this circular, that I purchased 215 shares which, in addition to the fifty I subscribed for, made me the holder of 265 shares. I waited patiently for the next communication which was to contain notice of a dividend. It came, but it *was a call for another ten per cent.*

I began to suspect either that the managers of the Merchants' Union Express Company were very reckless in the use of their words, or did not understand what they had undertaken, and were thus innocently leading their stockholders into deep waters; or that some knavish management was going on. I instituted inquiries, and learned, first, that, without any knowledge or any notice to stockholders, so far as I could learn, the capital stock had been made $20,000,000, instead of $15,000,000, and I could not learn that this entire $5,000,000 was assessed or bore any share of the common burdens. I found that we were indeed doing a very large business, in short doing pretty nearly all the non-paying Express business in the country, so that the more we did the greater were our losses since, at the rate adopted, it cost us more to transport goods than we received. To be sure I was told that the low rates were adopted to run off the old Express Companies, but this was not the business I meant to engage in. We stockholders are, if we cannot get relieved, liable to pay up the face of our stock, $20,000,000, (having already paid 25 per cent., or $5,000,000,) and after that, as we are only partners to the last dollar of our private property, for the debts of the concern, and I, for one, did not feel like bearing my share of this vast expenditure and liability to break down other companies, and probably ruin ourselves at the same time. Moreover, I was informed of facts which convinced me that the Executive Committee were satisfied that the concern was a failure, and were seeking to sell us out secretly for their own advantage. Accordingly, on the 22d of June, I commenced suit, charging these facts to get back my money if I could. On the 23d, the Secretary of the Company published a card, in which he denounced my suit as commenced to serve the old Express Companies, and said: "*We shall interpose no obstacle to a full and complete investigation*, but, on the contrary, we shall *court such investigation*;" and further, "the complaint will be answered *at once*, and the case *forced to trial* at the *earliest day*." Very soon after my counsel applied to the defendants for their affidavits. They agreed to give them, and appointed an hour. At that hour they did not appear; but their lawyers did, and made some proposition which Mr. BRADLEY rejected, and which the Court, as I understood it, considered tantamount to a refusal, and ordered them to appear before a referee for examination. On the day of examination we were stopped by an order, from Judge BARNARD, staying our proceedings for several days. My counsel the same day got from Judge BARNARD another order, which brought the whole matter up the next morning; but when the lawyers met in court the attorneys of the Merchants' Union produced an injunction issued by a Judge in the interior, stopping all proceedings. This injunction Judge BARNARD disregarded so far as to go on with hearing our motion before him. After argument he directed the examination to go on this (Monday) morning. After this decision, (July 2,) I published a card, in which I referred to certain evidence already taken affecting Gen. SLOCUM, one of the parties whom I wished to examine, and said the examination would be proceeded with at the appointed time, "unless they again seek the aid of an injunction to shield them while they all the time hypocritically proclaim themselves anxious and willing to tell the whole truth." On the third the attorney of the Company responded and said Gen. SLOCUM, acting under our advice, declines to make any answer to the monstrous and untruthful statements contained in Mr. WATERBURY'S card and Mr. THAYER'S testimony, *but will submit, at the earliest possible moment, to a full examination* in all the facts charged against him and the Company. They also declared that they were "ready and eager for the fight." Now I want no fight. I only want my money back if I can get it, and since this seems possible only by means of the investigation spoken of, my counsel proceeded to get the injunction, which was issued in the country, removed. The motion to that effect was argued in Canandaigua on Saturday, where, as I learn, the principal ground of opposition was that my notice of motion was served on the 4th of July, a legal holiday, and this was insisted on so strenuously that they got the whole matter postponed for a week, during which time I am enjoined even from subpœnaing the defendants. This morning we were ready to go on, (if we received news of the dissolution of the up-country injunction) when *another and new stay of proceedings* until the third Monday of July was served upon my attorney. This is the way in which gentlemen "eager for fight and anxious for investigation" and determined to "force the case to trial," give evidence of their eagerness.

My fellow stockholders may judge whether the suspicions on which I have based my action are reasonable; and whether our Executive Committee are indeed anxious to yield up their management to searching examination, or whether they are straining every nerve to evade it.

It is constantly repeated in every emanation from the Company or their representatives that I have begun this suit in the interest of the old express companies. Once for all, this is utterly untrue; but if it were otherwise, I am at loss how that would excuse bad faith or mismanagement of the Executive Committee, if such exist, or relieve the insolvency of the Company, if it be insolvent. For myself, I shall be pleased if the defendants can convince me that my property is indeed valuable; but in the meantime I have lost confidence in them; do not believe a word they say; shall put no more money in the sink, if I can help it, and shall do my best to recover that which I have already paid.

S. P. WATERBURY.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO., Wall and Nassau sts.

☞BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
Park Loan, 7 per cent.; Water Loan, 6 per cent., and other Brooklyn Loans and Temporary Certificates of Debt. For sale by JAY COOKE & CO.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 8, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 12 bbls. Ashes, 6,663 bbls. Flour, 306 bags Corn Meal, 1,493 bushels Wheat, 134,412 bushels Corn, 43,894 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 16,069 bushels Malt, 7 bbls. Pork, 449 pkgs. Cut Meats, 158 pkgs. Lard, and 449 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $8 75 for Pots, and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in rather better request, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17¾c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¾c.@19¼c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been held with more firmness, and has been moderately inquired for. Middling grades closed at 26½c.@28¼c. ℔ lb., on sales and resales of 1,850 bales, against receipts of 132 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	8,954
Receipts preceding week	6,760
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	379,656
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	607,218
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	1,525
Exports since Jan. 1	318,350
Exports since Sept. 1	436,823
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	82,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,816,500
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,461,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	205,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request to-day, at an advance of 15c.@30c. per bbl. on desirable brands, especially of fresh ground. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,450 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 50@$8 25; very poor to good Extra State at $8 20@$10; good to choice do. do. at $10@$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 75@$11 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 50	@$8 25
Extra State	8 20	@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 25	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 75	@11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 60	@13 75
Extra Genesee	11 00	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75	@17 25

Southern Flour is quiet, but held more firmly; sales have been reported of 600 bbls., at $9 25@$11 10 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 15@$16 for fair to choice extra do. ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in rather more demand at $10 25@$14 for extra ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair request, at from $6 50@$8 75 for inferior to very choice ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, and $5 90 for Fairfax, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 3,250 bbls. and sacks, at $11 25@$14 25 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and desirable lots have been quoted decidedly firmer. Sales have been reported of 37,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $2 95; No. 2 Spring at $2 18@$2 28; No. 3 do. at $1 75@$1 90; new Amber Georgia at $3@$3 35, and White California at $2 90 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in very good demand, and desirable lots have been quite steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 167,000 bushels, at $1 04@$1 08 for poor to good new Mixed Western; $1 09@$1 10 for nearly pure yellow do.; 89c.@$1 02 for unsound and damp, and $1 05@$1 10 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is in more demand at $1 35@$1 45 for Western, and $1 55@$1 60 for State, ℔ bushel; sales, 5,000 bushels. Barley is quite nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats are in active request, including New Western at from 74c.@89c. for the whole range; State at 88c.@90c.; Southern at 80c.@88c.; Canada at 80c.@84½c. ℔ bushel; sales 54,000 bushels. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats, laden with flour and grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10:30 A. M. on Saturday, July 6, 1867: Geo. Traver, Buffalo, Corn; Giles Hawley, Buffalo, Corn; Terrible, Buffalo, Oats; D. B. De Land, Buffalo, Corn; American Eagle, Buffalo, Corn; G. W. Demming, Buffalo, Corn; D. J. Mitchell, Rome, Oats; J. O. Eldridge, Buffalo, Corn; Mary M. Ozmun, Buffalo, Corn; Hiram D. Fox, Buffalo, Corn; Rocket, Oswego, Wheat; James Bailey, Buffalo, Corn; Etta Sutton, Buffalo, Corn; Ida O. Sawyer, Buffalo, Oats; Lafayette, Buffalo, Corn; C. Downer, Oswego, Flour; Gen. Foote, Oswego, Corn; Jacob K. Wartz, Oswego, Corn; Pete Fish, Oswego, Corn; W. H. Groot, Jr., Buffalo, Oats; Horicon, Buffalo, Oats.

Stock of Grain in Warehouse in New-York, July 8, 1867.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	356,455	Barley	18,390
Corn	161,705	Malt	17,508
Oats	263,002	Peas	32,698
Rye	98,204		

HAY—North River bale continues in moderate request at 90c.@$1 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 10@$1 35 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at 95c.@$1 20 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue quiet, but steady, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Are in demand and steady in price.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive and depressed, including Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Island, 54c.@56c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are in rather better demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 37@$4 50; Resin at $3 12½@$8 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $4@$5; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ℔ bbl.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 67c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 39 for English and American, ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in moderate request, at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 10c.@10½c. for do., in bulk; 25c.@29c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 37c.@39c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and again firmer in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,850 bbls., in lots, at $21 87@$22 05 for new Western Mess, closing at $22, regular way; $21 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18,50@$18 75 for Prime, and $21 25 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 500 bbls. new Mess, deliverable in August, seller's option, at $22 15 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 8¼c.@9½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 600 pkgs. Bacon continues quiet at 12¼c. for Short Clear and 11¾c. for Long Rib, 12¼c. for Long Clear, 11½c. for Short Rib, 10⅝c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut, ℔ lb.; sales 174 boxes. Lard is quite heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 800 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¼c.@12½c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12¾c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 200 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue very quiet at $38@$40 ℔ bbl. Butter is in slack demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is inactive at 7c.@15c. ℔ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ℔ lb.	.28	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ℔ lb.	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ℔ lb.	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ℔ lb.	.18	@22
Western, Ordinary, ℔ lb.	.13	@16

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	.14½	@15
Factory Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	.13	@14
Farm Dairies, Extra, ℔ lb.	.12	@13½
Farm Dairies, fair, ℔ lb.	.10	@12

SUGARS—Are active and buoyant; sales since our last 2,400 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@13¼c., and 200 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@13¼c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in brisk request at from 13¾c.@17c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 46,500 lbs. at 12c.@13½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11¾c.; also 62,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 350 bbls. Western, in bond, at 38c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 24,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5½d. ℔ bushel. For London, 100 hhds. Tobacco at 26s. 9d. ℔ hhd. For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, with Corn, at 5s. ℔ quarter.

Sales of Real Estate—JULY 8.

BY J. COLE—BROOKLYN PROPERTY—THE O'HARA ESTATE.

3-story brick house and lot No. 58 Court-st.	$14,950
3-story brick house and lot No. 80 Court-st.	14,000
3-story brick house and lot No. 71 Court-st.	12,0.0
Lot adjoining above No. 73 Court-st.	7,100
3-story brick house and lot No. 75 Court-st.	9,250
Lot adjoining No. 77 Court-st.	4,400
4-story brick house and lot No. 44 Schermerhorn-st., in rear of above	5,200
3-story brick house and lot No. 15 Schermerhorn-st.	11,800
3-story brick house and lot No. 13 Schermerhorn-st.	11,200
2-story frame house and lot No. 91 Schermerhorn-st.	5,450
2 3-story frame houses and lots Nos. 590 and 592 Atlantic-av., each	3,100
4-story brick house and lot No. 156 Atlantic-av.	13,000
3-story brick house and lot No. 39 Willow-place	5,800
3-story brick house and lot No. 149 Atlantic-av.	14,600
3-story brick house and lot No. 1,130 (old No. 164) Atlantic-av.	5,100
4 lots on northwest corner of Seventh-av and Forty-fifth-st., each	463

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLS OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FAZIO, or, THE ITALIAN WIFE. Julia Dean as Bianca.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MACBETH. Characters by J. B. Studley, W. H. Whalley Mrs. W. G. Jones, supported by the company.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, TRYING IT ON and THE ARTIST'S WIFE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock Prof. LOGRENIA, THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR, and curiosities from all parts of the world.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

HIGH BRIDGE.
THIS AFTERNOON, Leslie, the Hero of Niagara Falls, on the tight rope.

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Official List of Prizes Awarded at the Paris Exposition.

The official list of prizes awarded at the Paris Exposition, revised and corrected by Commissioner DERBY, is published in the WEEKLY TIMES for this week. Copies may be had at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to last evening by Ocean Telegraph, and to the 1st inst. by steamship at this port.

The German States that form the Northern Confederation have all accepted the new commercial union proposed by Prussia.

The celebrated French dramatist, M. PONSARD, is dead.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the several bills on Reconstruction which had been referred to it, and submitted a substitute for them. It provides that the Reconstruction act shall be considered paramount to the civil Government, and that the commander of any district shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the Armies of the United States, to suspend or remove from office any officer or person exercising any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, or authority derived from any so-called State; and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide, from time to time, for the performance of the duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army to perform the same. It also confirms the acts already done by the military Commanders, and explains the meaning of the clauses relating to registration. Mr. SUMNER objected to a vote being taken on the bill immediately, so it was ordered printed. Two resolutions calling on the Secretaries of the Interior and War for information on the subject of Indian difficulties, after debate, were decided to be in order under the resolution of Friday last, which excludes legislative business not pertaining to reconstruction, during the present sessions. The resolutions were offered and adopted. Several resolutions relative to Mexican affairs, calling upon the President for information regarding the shooting of MAXIMILIAN and SANTA ANNA were, after debate, adopted. The resolution of the House tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. SHERIDAN came up, when Mr. POMEROY raised the point that the Senate could not consider it under the resolution of Friday. Considerable discussion followed, but upon a vote being taken the Senate sustained the point of order, and refused to consider the resolution. The Senate adjourned, pending a discussion relative to bounties to Missouri troops.

In the House yesterday, Mr. ADAMS, Representative from Kentucky, was sworn in. Under the call of the House for bills and joint resolutions, a number of each were introduced and appropriately referred. Among them was one declaring that any Government that executes in cold blood prisoners of war is not deserving of the protection afforded by the neutrality Act, and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report a bill repealing so much of the Neutrality Act as prevents emigrants settling in Mexico. Another resolution directing the same Committee to inquire into and report what action should be taken by the Government of the United States, in view of the forcible abduction of Gen. SANTA ANNA from an American vessel, by the Mexican forces in June last; and whether existing treaties between the United States and Mexico and the law of nations were not violated in that case in such a manner as, together with other outrages against the rights and property of Americans, to call for immediate and summary action upon the part of this Government. MR. BANKS offered a resolution calling on the President for any information in the hands of the Government concerning the execution of MAXIMILIAN and SANTA ANNA. The resolution was amended so as to include other subjects, and passed. Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported regarding the Kentucky delegation that in the opinion of the Committee no person having given aid and comfort to the rebellion should be allowed a seat in Congress, but that the disloyalty of constituencies should not be held as a sufficient reason for excluding the holders of certificates of elections. A resolution instructing the Committee to investigate the charges of disloyalty made against the members was adopted. Mr. SCHENCK offered a resolution inquiring of the President whether the recently published proceedings of a Cabinet meeting on the question of reconstruction were correct, and whether its publication was authorized by him, and asking for a true copy of the proceedings of such Cabinet meeting. The resolution was adopted, 103 yeas to 26 nays. Mr. BUTLER offered a preamble and resolutions setting forth that no committee had yet investigated the circumstances attending the assassination of President LINCOLN, and that owing to legal technicalities the full facts regarding that conspiracy could not be brought to light in a court of justice; and appointing a committee to make such investigation, with full powers to administer oaths and send for persons and papers. Mr. BOYER objected to the introduction of the resolutions, but on motion of Mr. BUTLER, the rules were suspended and the resolutions offered. Considerable debate ensued, after which the resolutions were adopted. Mr. STEVENS, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill supplementary to the Reconstruction Act. It declares that that act made the Provisional Governments of the rebel States subordinate to the military authorities it created; authorizes the military commanders to suspend or remove State officers or to set aside any act of the State Governments when they shall deem it necessary, and explains the system of registration and the duties of civil courts. Several amendments were offered, and were accepted by Mr. STEVENS. After some discussion as to the propriety of ordering the previous question, Mr. STEVENS consented to postpone taking a vote on the bill until 1:30 o'clock to-day. Mr. CHANDLER then made a lengthy speech against the bill, and was followed by Mr. MUNGER. At 4:30 o'clock the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The trial of SURRATT was continued yesterday, the Court-room being crowded with spectators. Mr. BRADLEY stated that before entering upon the defence he desired to recall the two witnesses for the prosecution, as had been agreed. THEODORE B. RHODES was placed upon the stand and repeated his testimony relative to seeing SURRATT in the box at the theatre on the afternoon preceding the assassination. Mr. FORD, proprietor of the theatre, testified relative to the position of the President's box, and the orders prohibiting persons entering the theatre during the day. He also testified that BOOTH had remarkably large, uncouth hands—not such as belonged to the person who lost the letter in a New-York street car. He identified letters and telegrams in evidence as being in BOOTH's handwriting. Mr. H. C. FORD, who was Treasurer of the theatre at the time, was also examined relative to the arrangements at the theatre. Mr. GIFFORD testified that on the night of the assassination he heard a man connected with the theatre calling the time in the vestibule. C. V. HESS testified that he was engaged to sing a song on the stage that night, and being near the vestibule, he asked another actor, named CARLIN, what time it was. CARLIN looked at the clock and replied, "Ten minutes past ten." Two minutes afterward the President was shot. Mr. CARLIN corroborated this statement. Several other witnesses were examined during the day, but nothing new elicited. The Court adjourned to this morning.

Gov. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation commanding the Sheriffs to hold elections on the first Monday in August. He concludes by ordering the commanders of the State Guard to arrest Judge GANTT, Chairman of the Conservative Executive Committee, or any of the Committee or its agents, if they shall persist in their efforts to defeat the execution of the Franchise Law as construed by him, and also to break up and disperse all assemblages having in view the holding of illegal elections or the defeat of any regular election.

The Constitutional Convention met last evening, after a week's recess. A communication from the Maryland State Convention was received accepting the proposition to exchange documents. Mr. COCHRANE submitted a series of resolutions relative to the National Guard, providing for a reserve of officers, which was referred to the Committee on Militia. Resolutions relative to canal contracts and awards were also introduced and referred. The Convention adjourned to this morning.

Several more persons have died in Franklin, Ky., in consequence of wounds received during the recent riots there. Conservatives claim that the riot was caused by colored Loyal Leaguers, who commenced the shooting.

LOCAL.

A gang of three well-known burglars was arrested yesterday morning in the United States bonded warehouse, No. 58 Greenwich-street, by the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police. A large amount of valuable silk goods was found packed away ready for removal after the arrest had been made. The prisoners will be examined to-day by Justice DOWLING.

The regular quarterly meeting of the New-York Marine Society was held yesterday. The Secretary, Capt. JOSEPH TINKHAM, having resigned his position, Capt. EDWARD CAREY was appointed to fill the vacancy.

STEPHEN W. SMYTH, of the Fifth Precinct Police, attempted to shoot Roundsman DESHAY, of the same Precinct, in the Station-house last night. His pistol missed fire. SMYTH accuses DESHAY of persecuting him.

Business in produce and merchandise was rather more active yesterday. Flour, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Pork were dearer. Cotton was also quoted firmer. The freight engagements were moderate.

The number of beef cattle received at the National Drove-yards, One Hundredth-street, for the week is only 1,042, which is a light supply. Yesterday trade in beef cattle at those yards was unusually lively, and at noon very few cattle remained unsold. Brokers acknowledged that the market was about ½c.@¾c. ℔ lb. better than it was one week ago. The top of the market was said to be 17c. ℔ lb., net weight; yet there were a very few extras that brought 17½c.@18c. ℔ lb. Very few steers were sold for 15c.@15½c. ℔ lb., net weight, while the best lots usually brought 16c.@16½c. ℔ lb. The poorest sold for 12c.@13c. ℔ lb. Very few, however, were sold for 12c. Beef cattle are in excellent request. A desperate effort is now being made to break down the cattle market still lower than it has been for two years past. The sheep market has been remarkably steady during the past week. The receipts on Fortieth-street are only 3,395 for the weekly supply. At this market prices ranged from 5½c.@7c. ℔ lb., live weight. At the National Yards a few of the best sheep were sold for 7½c.@8c. ℔ lb., live weight. The number of swine received at Fortieth-street yards for the week is 12,645. Trade was fair yesterday. The best lots were selling at 7 5-16c.@7 7-16c. ℔ lb., live weight.

A Mexican Policy Demanded—New Perils Brewing.

We must have a Mexican policy. We have wanted it terribly during the last few years. It is demanded in our own interests as well as those of Mexico, in the interests of Republican liberty and continental independence as well as in those of civilization. This policy must be liberal and vigorous; it must be definite, and *it must be enforced.*

If the difficulties and struggles of Mexico were over with the execution of MAXIMILIAN, we might perhaps, in view of the great events that have recently taken place, and the course we have pursued in their presence, consider it unnecessary to alter our conduct in any respect. But so far is this from being the case, that, besides the plottings of factious chieftains to keep up the anarchy that serves the purposes of their ambition, ferocity, and greed, we apprehend there is danger of renewed difficulties with Foreign Powers, and difficulties of such a nature as to make it impossible for us to interfere in behalf of the Juarez Government. We yesterday had intelligence by Atlantic Cable that an Austrian squadron had sailed for Mexico to obtain the body of MAXIMILIAN. Its mission is one which has the approval of honor, humanity and justice. The Austrian Emperor could do nothing less for the memory of his brother, after it was ascertained that he had been sacrificed against the protests of civilized Europe, and the requests of the American Government. The object of the mission, we may suppose, will be sustained by our Government, and that with none the less energy because of the contempt which the Mexican authorities displayed for our appeal in behalf of MAXIMILIAN's life.

Before the close of this month the Austrian squadron will have arrived before Vera Cruz. If MAXIMILIAN's remains are still in the hands of his executioners, the demand therefor will be preferred to JUAREZ; and we may be sure that in the present temper of the Austrian Government and all the Governments of Europe, it will be preferred with something like feeling and determination. It is altogether useless to speculate as to the result. But we are sure that no one who knows Mexico would be astonished at her refusal to concede the demand, or at her attempting to dictate pecuniary conditions for the concession. What complications might then arise cannot be foreseen. It would be an easy thing for the Austrian vessels to seize the principal seaport of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and hold it until her just and humane demands were complied with. It would be easy for her to take revenge upon Mexico, and to make that warrent, anarchical and miserable country suffer to such an extent that, as things now are, it would soon be left without even the shadow of a Government. It only requires some slight stimulus at this time to bring about a renewal of the war of factions which has been in abeyance for a short period, but which hundreds of bloodthirsty leaders are anxious to renew.

We only mention this as one of the probable dangers for Mexico. There are scores of others which may come in other shapes. And internal as well as foreign troubles are brewing. We have done a good deal to preserve her from them thus far. But even at the best we act incoherently, and irregularly, and indefinitely. And an occasion may at any time arise when we cannot possibly take her part or uphold her conduct, especially as she is always more than ready to contemn our advice and spurn our counsels.

The subject of establishing an American policy toward Mexico was up in Congress yesterday in a variety of shapes. None of the propositions made was worthy of the occasion. It is not spasmodic outbursts of passion, or hasty and violent action that is required. We do not wish to authorize fillibustering, as Mr. BROOKS proposes; nor do we wish to bolster up the existing and chronic anarchy, as others purpose. We want a large, comprehensive statesmanship which is capable of producing a plan that will secure the permanent establishment of order and regular government in Mexico, and which at the same time will prevent her from becoming the prey of foreign Powers. We believe Mexico is incapable of effecting this for herself, and we believe it can only be done through American influence or domination.

How Pardons Might be Purchased—Agrarianism in a New Dress.

Mr. SUMNER has invented a new method of securing to freedmen a proprietary interest in planters' estates. His scholarly nature revolts at the rude agrarianism of Mr. STEVENS and the stand-and-deliver doctrine of Senator WADE. He appreciates as keenly as either of these statesmen the "terrible distinction" between rich and poor, and the desirableness of some patent process for making everybody prosperous. But he has no faith in the efficacy of legislation as an agency for producing equality of wealth, and no liking for the demagoguism which courts popularity at the expense of social order. He proposes to reach the same end by a different route. He suggests that as a condition of obtaining pardons, the President shall require every rebel land-owner to convey to his former slaves "a certain portion of the land on which they have worked, so that"—as the Senator's resolution pathetically and philosophically declares—"they may have a homestead in which their own labor has mingled, and that the disloyal master may not continue to appropriate to himself the fruits of their toil."

The precise availability of the proposition is not apparent. It does not affirm that only on this condition the pardoning power vested in the Executive shall be exercised. It ignores the fact that the expediency of pardoning by the President has been disputed by Mr. SUMNER's political friends, and that Congress has taken to itself the power of remitting disabilities after reconstruction shall have been accomplished. If adopted, the resolution would forthwith introduce a new form of pardon-brokerage. We should witness, on one hand, the Executive stipulating for the surrender of so much land as the price of pardon, and, on the other hand, unreconstructed rebels rushing to Washington to buy pardon at the price proposed. In spirit, and for all practical purposes, what would this be but confiscation? In what essential would it differ from the thieving project of Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS or the punitive plan of Mr. STEVENS? It would not, indeed, be universal or compulsory, but in principle it would be identical with these schemes.

The reason assigned, too, brings Mr. SUMNER's resolution into harmony with Mr. PHILLIPS' scheme. Both proceed on the hypothesis that the toil and suffering of the slave have acquired for him an interest in the land he helped to cultivate. Both place the division of the rebel land-owner's property in the light of recompense for slave labor. If this plea have any validity, its force is in no degree affected by the disloyal antecedents of the land-owner. The real question raised is not between the loyal freedman and the disloyal planter, but between the slave and the slave-owner; and to be consistent, its solution should be unconnected with the rebellion. The freedman's claim to requital for services rendered in bondage, as stated by Mr. SUMNER, bears no relation to rebellion or loyalty. It exists irrespective of both; and its recognition can proceed only on the ground which at least one other Senator has set forth in behalf of a legislative revision of the relations of capital and labor, in the interest, exclusively, of the latter.

It is in this aspect that the question mooted by Mr. SUMNER, following timidly in the wake of Messrs. STEVENS and WADE, evokes issues which may well alarm the thoughtful people of the North. For if Congress is to take cognizance of the claims of labor against capital—if it is to judge of the sufficiency of the recompense paid by the master to the servant, and the right in equity of the latter to an interest in the accumulated property of the former—there can be no decent pretence for confining the task to the slave-labor of the South. It is a question, not of humanity, not of loyalty, but of the fundamental relation of industry to capital; and sooner or later, if begun at the South, it will find its way into the cities of the North. Socialism has already discoursed upon the subject. The Trades Unions are familiar with all its bearings. And when a politician talks or writes of the necessity of some legislative interference in order "that the master may not continue to appropriate to himself the fruits" of his work-people's toil, every man not a fool must perceive that there can be no stopping-place short of that "terrible struggle" for which Mr. WADE avows himself prepared.

The proceedings of the Social Science Convention held in this City on Thursday last, under the auspices of Mr. BRISBANE, and we believe also Mr. GREELEY, afford an apt illustration upon this head. Prominent among the speakers was Hon. THOS. J. DURANT, of Louisiana, the original nominee of Gen. SHERIDAN for Gov. WELLS' vacated office, and a Radical after Mr. SUMNER's own heart. And Mr. DURANT, expounding truly the philosophy of socialism, laid down the dogma that Slavery exists at the North as really, as criminally, as unjustly, as it existed—and, from his point of view, still exists—at the South. Here are some of his sayings as reported by the *Tribune:*

"In my judgment, Mr. President, as far as I am able to examine the subject, taking the condition of the laborer as the great test of society at every epoch of man's progress, the principle of owning labor—of one man being compelled, either by duty, or law, or custom, or contract, to work for another man, who will get the profits of his labor, whether that labor be by law to be given for a whole lifetime, or for a year, or a month, or a day, or an hour—there is the essential principle of Slavery—[applause]—and, therefore, the system of wages, although differing in degree, and not so great an outrage on humanity as the system of chattel slavery, is a product of the same essential evil; it is the handing over of the sacred right of labor, which man receives from God, to be controlled by some other man; and while in Slavery it existed for the whole life of the laborer, and under the system of wages it exists but for the time of the contract, whether for a day, a week or a month, its essential principle is the same, and will lead society to the same results."

We do not propose to discuss the economy or the abstract justice of the existing system of labor. We have nothing to say against any intelligent, honest plan for securing to labor more bounteous rewards than it now enjoys, and have only good wishes for coöperation as an agency tending to this result. But is it not clear that Mr. SUMNER's zeal for the enrichment of the black laborer is one-sided in its character, and that to be complete it must comprehend the question of white labor as presented by Mr. DURANT? Is it not manifest that the same philosophy which seeks to recompense the Southern laborer by confiscating a portion of his employer's property, will also seek to recompense the Northern laborer in a similar manner? Mr. DURANT tells us that the essence of the labor systems of the two sections is the same; that the labor system of the North is a slave system as really as that which formerly prevailed in the South, and Mr. DURANT is an accepted authority in the Radical fold.

Enveloped in an atmosphere of self-sufficiency and sentimentalism, Mr. SUMNER may not perceive the drift of his own resolution. Whether he sees it or intends it or not, this is undeniable—that an attempt to justify the confiscation of Southern land under the pretence of doing justice to the freedmen, strikes at the root of all property rights in both sections. It concerns Massachusetts quite as seriously as Mississippi.

Party Intolerance.

The *Tribune* brings up a recollection of the fact that Mr. BEECHER's services as a lecturer were, last year, declined by a number of "Young Men's Associations," because he had ventured to commend the purposes of the Cleveland Soldiers' Convention. Our contemporary says:

"Nearly a year ago, HENRY WARD BEECHER put forth certain views that alienated some who had been his warmest friends, and grieved many more. In a few weeks thereafter, the lecture associations issued their respective programmes for the approaching season, when Mr. BEECHER's name appeared on but two or three of them, and was soon withdrawn even from these. 'There! you see BEECHER has killed himself: he isn't invited to lecture any more,' was the sage comment of hundreds. Yet never were men more mistaken. The Doctor had more invitations to lecture at high prices than he could find time even to decline, and was threatened with an action for damages by at least one association which claimed to have some sort of engagement with him. * * * Our people are said—perhaps justly—to be peculiarly intolerant of obnoxious opinions. Perhaps the fault inheres at least equally in the timidity of those who should be leaders of opinion. Only let an independent thinker demonstrate a fearless fidelity to his convictions, and the shafts of bigotry and envy fall harmless at his feet."

It is possible that a portion of the moral of this recital is intended as a compliment to Mr. BEECHER; it is more than probable that the largest share of it is consolation specially extracted especially for the benefit of JEFFERSON DAVIS' chief bondsmen. It is quite true, as the *Tribune* reminds us, that Mr. BEECHER outlived the intolerance of the feeblest as well as the strongest of his assailants. It took a tolerably "independent thinker" to survive even the invectives hurled at him by our contemporary—to go no further.

Mr. BEECHER had said that he thought well of the proposal of the brave soldiers of the National Army who had fought for the preservation of the Union to meet with their disarmed opponents in friendly conference. After the war was finally closed, and in giving his approval to the sentiment which such an assemblage invoked, Mr. BEECHER said: "For the sake of the freedmen, for the sake of the Union and its millions of our fellow-countrymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion of all the parts which rebellion and war have shattered." One would naturally have thought that such utterances as these were not unbecoming in a Christian minister; that if they were not altogether in due conformity to party rules and expedients, they were at least natural enough and honest enough—proceeding as they did from one who owed nothing to one party more than to another, and whose work as a public man had been above and beyond the tricks of partisans and the devices of mere politicians.

How were Mr. BEECHER's kindly words received? The Radical country Lyceums, with their raw, chattering membership of youths, most of whom ought to be under sharp discipline in some well-regulated common school, may be left out of account in speaking of party intolerance. Whatever political work is done in that quarter has its inspiration elsewhere. The lads who left Mr. BEECHER's name off their lecture programme last year did so because they found Mr. BEECHER read out of the society of loyal men by every Radical organ in the country. The New-York *Tribune* raised the first howl. The editor himself appeared in proper person for the occasion, and Mr. BEECHER was duly excommunicated from the party church with bell, book, and candle. He was charged with "*a betrayal of the rights of the humble, persecuted suffering millions.*" His "apostacy" was declared to be "*bare, black, hateful, and hideous.*" He was denounced for "betraying God's poor." He was associated with "*every blackleg, duelist, negro-killer, and rowdy from the St. John to the Rio Grande.*" "The Thugs of New-Orleans" were to be the loudest in his praise, and their acclamations were to be mingled with "the blasphemies of the Hook."

If Mr. BEECHER had been easily disturbed from his propriety, we should have supposed this style of attack would have affected him as much as the scornful neglect of the lecture associations. He has survived both; long enough, as we see, to find his traducers drawing morals from his equanimity, and founding homilies upon his power of self-restraint. Since the time when the editor of the *Tribune* was engaged in throwing filth after the fashion already noticed, he has found out that there may be more ways of evoking the abuse of an intolerant party, than by commending a conference of military men from different sections for purposes of conciliation. If Mr. GREELEY's Richmond mission does not cause his name to be erased from the programme of young men's lecturing societies, it will be possibly due to the fact that there was no Radical organ possessing the power of the *Tribune* to consign JEFFERSON DAVIS' particular friend to the companionship of the "Thugs of New-Orleans," or to show "his apostacy to be bare, black, hateful and hideous." The editor of the *Tribune* only discovers intolerance when he finds that his own special friends do not agree with him—that they hold his conduct to be foolish or dangerous, and generally give tokens of losing faith in his perfectibility. At all other times, and with any one else but himself as the subject of party discipline, Mr. GREELEY takes his lecture to Mr. BEECHER as his model, and deals out his anathemas with the vigor of some zealous member of the Inquisition.

The Tribune and the Queen.

The *Tribune's* feelings of attachment to the English Sovereign have been wounded by our recent comments upon Her Majesty's neglect of her duties. We grant that we might have been more studious of the *Tribune's* loyal impulses, which seem to equal those of Policeman X in the Thackeray ballads, but we were engaged in the consideration of facts, and not of sentimental notions which we thought were confined to old ladies who derive all their information of current events from the court newsman. If the *Tribune* ever saw the English papers which circulate among the poorer classes, it would be aware that it is in that rank of life the ill-feeling against the Queen chiefly exists. We leave it to the common sense of our readers to decide whether a writer who tells of the "nobility and their myrmidons," is likely to have brought his readings in English history down to a later period than the feudal times; but it is impossible for any one who glances over the papers to be ignorant of the fact that the manufacturing classes of England are the chief sufferers by the seclusion of the Queen. When there is no court, domestic trade is dull, and certain portions of the community find themselves thrown out of employment. What do the nobility lose by the absence of the Queen from London? How are those terrible creatures, their "myrmidons," affected by it?

Besides, has the Queen any duties pertaining to her position or has she not? Does the *Tribune* intend to say that she is justified in practically abdicating her functions for seven years, while she draws £400,000 as a consideration for performing them? The English people grumble, and the *Tribune* complains because we say that they grumble. We are very sorry, but we humbly plead that we cannot control the minds of the British public. Our contemporary falls down in an ecstacy at the feet of royalty, but that is no reason why other people should not speak the truth about it. We think that if a person, monarch or subject, undertakes to discharge certain duties, and systematically refuses to discharge them, he or she is fairly amenable to blame. The *Tribune* says No, not if the culprit sits upon a throne. Queen VICTORIA is a good woman—she has never disgraced herself by vices—therefore, although she is of no more use than a Queen in a wax-work exhibition, and not half so ornamental, she ought to be allowed to bring the business of the English nation to a stand-still for as many years as she pleases. What pitiful trash is all this! Other women are virtuous, let us hope, and it is not thought a prodigy. Men do not hold up their hands in astonishment, and cry out as if a miracle had been performed. Because Queen VICTORIA is good—might we not almost say *goody*—she is to be held up as a pattern for her sex. It may be very flattering for the Queen, but it is a poor compliment to the rest of Eve's descendants. Of course we think it is very beautiful and affecting to remember that the Queen does not drink or swear, (that the people know of,) and has not scandalized herself; but we doubt whether that entitles her to the abuse of her station. However, it is a question for the English people, and we merely repeated what they are saying at the present moment; and if the *Tribune* is offended it had better demand an apology from Mr. Bull, who is ordered by an American journalist to pay £400,000 a year for the maintenance of a lay figure of a Queen, and that, too, without grumbling. We shall not further wound our neighbor, we trust, if we say that we think his entertainment rather dear at the price. In any case, Queen VICTORIA is safe now that the *Tribune* has taken her under its gracious patronage and protection, and if anything *did* happen to her, she might depend upon finding a shelter in our neighbor's back office. Royalty has put up with worse accommodations than that before now.

The Harvest Prospects.

The harvest prospects, judging by the reports we receive from all quarters of the country, were probably never better than they are to-day.

The hay crop is far beyond an average. The corn crops, even in the Northern and Northwestern States, where the cold, chilling rains of May and the comparative lack of sunshine in early June kept back both the sowing season and the young plants, are universally reported to be healthy, vigorous and rich in promise. Wheat has made amazing progress within the last ten or twelve days, and, unless all the present signs deceive us, the yield in all the Middle States, in Virginia and in the Southwest will be magnificent.

In South Jersey and many parts of Pennsylvania, the rye harvesting was in progress more than a week ago. In both States the opening of the present month found thousands of acres of wheat fully ripe. The return of the average crop will be at least a third greater than that of last year.

A report from Illinois (which clearly takes the lead among the wheat-growing States) says, that there the prospect of a bountiful crop of well-matured and plump grain was never brighter. From Ohio the statements are equally encouraging. What the Western farmers at this crisis most dread are hail-storms. These, however, seldom spread over a wide area; and the weather—settled as it begins to look, and genially warm, will now so hasten the most backward crops, that there hardly appears to be anything to sustain speculation founded on a failure, or partial failure, in any one of our great agricultural staples.

These reports, which are crowding in from widely different latitudes, continue to tell with very good effect on the wholesale price of flour. There is a decline within the week of from fifty cents to one dollar a barrel; and we are every day getting nearer, if only slowly, to the current prices previous to and during the first years of the war. There must, however, be another tumble before things reach their natural level even in the wholesale market; and we beg housekeepers, once more, to take note of the fact that in spite of a decline of about forty per cent. in the flour market since the 1st of May, the bakers, as a rule, refuse to give better weight. The four-pound loaf is a thing of history. It has almost passed out of public recollection. In its stead we get a miserable thing with about as much substance to it as an old-fashioned half-penny bun. This state of things could not continue if we had honest competition among the city bakeries. Such competition we are not likely to have for a long time, and in default of that, coöperation ought to be stimulated. We need coöperative trading societies by the score. Judiciously managed, their existence would act as a steady check upon extortion in ordinary stores, and the cost of all the leading household necessaries would be reduced at least fifty per cent. within the current year. Meanwhile, every housekeeper who can afford it should buy her flour at wholesale, and if possible become her own baker. Even with the prospect before us of abundant crops, the year will prove a hard one for those who have only their daily toil to depend upon for their means of living. Household expenses will have to be cut down; and to that every frugal housekeeper's mind will be given.

MINOR TOPICS.

There was a general rush in Congress yesterday to introduce all sorts of resolutions on the subject of Mexico. Mr. BROOKS, Mr. WOOD, Mr. HARDING, Mr. MUNGER, Mr. BALDWIN and Mr. SHANKS had all different propositions before the House for consideration, all of which were promptly referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and the same matter was also under debate in the Senate. The resolution of Mr. BROOKS from this City sought the "repeal of so much of the neutrality laws as forbids (armed) emigration to Mexico." Mr. WOOD's resolution demanded "immediate and summary action" against Mexico, for her outrages against American citizens and for the recent forcible abduction of SANTA ANNA from an American vessel. The resolution of Mr. SHANKS and the resolution of Mr. HARDING, on the other hand, were expressive of satisfaction at the overthrow of MAXIMILIAN and the triumph of the Mexican Republic. The resolution of Mr. MUNGER called on the Secretary of State to furnish the facts concerning the abduction of Gen. SANTA ANNA from the steamer *Virginia*. Now, if Congress is going to legislate about the subject of Mexico at all this session, we trust it will not be hasty in passing any of these resolutions—except, perhaps, the simple resolution of inquiry addressed to the Secretary of State. If Mr. BROOKS' resolution were adopted, we should within a month have fillibustering expeditions that would in a short time crush out every vestige of the present Government of Mexico, and put the whole country under fillibuster control—which is not precisely the thing we wish to see accomplished. If, on the other hand, the resolution is adopted which approves of the barbarisms of JUAREZ and the Liberal butchers, we will place ourselves on a level with these Mexicans, and will degrade ourselves in the eyes of the Christian world, as well as in the eyes of the Mahomedans and Parsees. Let our action about Mexico be such as will advance the cause of order and civilization. Let it be well considered, discreet, dignified, wise and determined.

The ablest Fourth of July oration that has thus far come under our notice is that which was delivered at Springfield, Mass., by Gov. BULLOCK, the present Executive of that State. It is a philosophical inquiry concerning our present political position, and the results that have grown out of the late war. It is as profound in its analysis as it is clean-cut in its style, and it is as broad and generous in its sentiments as it is close in its reasoning. Gov. BULLOCK designates the recent war as a "war of vindication," and from that phrase he works out his principal ideas. "The late conflict," says he, "whose results we are now adjusting and bringing into unity for future empire, in its comparison with all our former struggles, I designate as *the war of vindication*. It has vindicated, established and fixed that which the wise patriots had thought before. It has brought into practical and imperial result all that our own best idealism had conceived before." This is so entirely different from the *revolutionary* theories which we constantly hear put forward by our political leaders, that it strengthens us like a refreshing draught from the fountains of American constitutionalism. It was in Massachusetts, too, and by her chief functionary, that these ideas were put forth.

We may properly regard the act of the Paris Monetary Congress in fixing upon the five-franc piece as the basis for an international currency as a concession to America. Two things were needful in the attempt to establish a uniform currency for Europe and America; first, the decimal system of multiples; secondly, the choice of the most convenient unit of value from which to reckon. England had neither of the two requisites, France had the former but not the latter, the United States had both. It was not, therefore, really necessary for us to change our present coinage. But the object of the International Congress was not merely to fix scientific principles by which each nation could improve its currency within its own borders, but to arrange a universal monetary system. To do this the standard must be in gold value the same everywhere, though the *name* by which that standard piece is called is of little or no importance. The unit actually adopted appears to have been as near the American dollar as was practicable with the familiar use of the franc in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France, and its partial use all over Europe. Whether we shall ever accept this standard or not, it is unquestionably as good a one as it is possible to choose. The franc was too small a unit for commercial purposes, the dollar was just right. As to the decimal system, it is, beyond question, the only perfect one. Even the Chinese, who, though such bad mathematicians, are excellent arithmeticians, have the decimal system of currency in use, and, by its aid, they tell off sums on their beads with a rapidity that astounds our most expert accountants.

The Paris newspapers are filled with incidents connected with the sensation occasioned by the representation of VICTOR HUGO's *Hernani*. One line, which was suppressed at the first representation of the play, had been restored. An attendant walks in and addressing Don Carlos says:

"The Emperor Maximilian is dead,"

referring to some old fellow whose very bones had crumbled into dust ages ago. But the words ran through the audience like an electric shock. This was on Thursday, June 20, and perhaps many of those present at that representation will hereafter connect the shudder, caused by the recitation of the line, with the fact that the body of the unfortunate Austrian Prince was then lying, scarcely cold, on the soil of Mexico.

The arrival of the *Franklin* and the *Dunderberg* on European shores is likely to produce another series of those naval sensations which it seems to be a part of the "mission" of the United States to create. The British yachtsmen were the first of their countrymen in our generation to open their eyes to our advance in naval architecture, when the yacht *America* whisked away the prize cup from their favorite vessels. Not long after, the magnificent frigate *Merrimac* visited Southampton, and, by the general excellence of her construction, and especially by her enormous battery-power, directly forced the building of a new series of English frigates. Our heavy frigates of that year, 1854, were the *Niagara*, *Merrimac*, *Wabash*, *Colorado*, *Minnesota* and *Roanoke*, all of enormous size, and carrying armaments supposed then to be the perfection of weight and destructive power. The English instantly went to work and produced the *Victoria* class of line-of-battle ships, in direct answer to the *Merrimac's* visit. Next, the two-turreted monitor *Miantonomoh* appeared, to astound the dockyards of Great Britain and France, and to influence their models of armored ships. Her visit and its effects are too recent to require explanation. Finally, the *Franklin*, a vessel of unsurpassed beauty of model, and, taken altogether, the finest modern war-vessel (except in speed) now afloat, is already on her way to Europe. The *Dunderberg* will shortly follow, and will make the French stare at seeing a pair of 20-ton guns mounted and ready for service, by the aid of ingenious carriages, which can serve for any broadside ships and for any number of guns.

It seems somewhat like news that the Dutch have taken Holland, to be told that the Mexicans have captured their own City of Mexico. But four years and ten days of exile from his own capital, justify JUAREZ in rejoicing over his return thither as a military feat. It was on the 10th of June, 1863, that BAZAINE's division, the van of Marshal FOREY's column of 42,000 foreigners, triumphantly entered the City of Mexico. From that day to the 20th of June, 1867, the place remained in undisturbed possession of the foreign forces and their native allies. It is a remarkable fact that never, during this long period, was there any revolt in the City of Mexico, or any manifestation of sympathy for the Republic. It may be thought that this was because of the overawing presence of the French troops. Not so. After the French troops, even to the last Zouave, had sailed from Vera Cruz, the City of Mexico was, so far as could be told, as pacific as ever under Imperialism. At length, when JUAREZ came slowly down from El Paso to Monterey and San Luis Potosi, MAXIMILIAN went out to give him battle. A small garrison only was left in Mexico, and had there been then a general disposition to revolt, the Liberal flag could have been raised in an hour. But the City of Mexico remained quiet, and when it surrendered it was known that MAXIMILIAN was dead, and the Empire was buried with his body. For all that, we doubt not that the City of Mexico, Vera Cruz and Tampico will as quietly reaccept the Republic as did Matamoras.

The *Tribune* adroitly seizes the universal horror and detestation wherewith the news of MAXIMILIAN's execution has been heard, to bolster up the bailing of JEFF. DAVIS. It compares the Confederate chieftain with the hapless Austrian Archduke, and brags of its consistency in advising to save them both from death. The cases are so palpably dissimilar that no argument need be wasted to set out the points of difference. The difference in the actual treatment of DAVIS before Mr. GREELEY went to Richmond and that of Prince MAXIMILIAN is also perfectly obvious. The main thing to notice is how the *Tribune* still keeps harping on the bail business. It talks loudly enough in support of that *faux pas*, but secretly it sympathizes, doubtless, with the apostolic prayer, "would that all men were even as I am, *except these bonds*."

Among other strange changes on the Western Plains made by the Pacific Railroad, will be its effect on the great Buffalo migrations North and South during the Spring and Autumn months. The immense buffalo trails that sweep from the States of Mexico to the British dominions, and over which countless herds move northward, as the grass begins to grow, and southward as it begins to fade, will be entirely broken up by the railroad and the trains of cars that will constantly be in motion over it. The buffalo, which, like the Indian, has been forever retreating before the advance of the white man, will thus have his last great stamping-ground destroyed; and as there is no further retreat possible for him, he will have to prepare for final disappearance from the soil of the United States.

Massachusetts seems to find it hard to keep her public men up to the mark on the temperance question. They have just got through—if indeed they are yet through—with the investigation as to whether Gen. BANKS drank whisky *or* water during his celebrated visit to Portland last year, when suddenly another subject for a similar investigation turns up. This time it is no less prominent a person than Gov. BULLOCK who is publicly charged by the Boston *Evening Express* with having "taken his *rum and brandy punch* after his oration [4th of July] at Springfield." To be precise, the original words of the *Express* were that the Governor "*did not object* to taking" these beverages; but the phrase, as well as the fact, is quite strong enough to rouse the feelings of the teetotalers. His conduct will be the subject of investigation forthwith; and whether it endanger his political position, as that of Gen. BANKS was endangered by the allegations against him, we shall be as much interested to know as if the crime had been perpetrated by one of our own local functionaries. But it certainly seems that with the accusation against Gov. BULLOCK, the allegation against Gen. BANKS, and the charge that Gov. ANDREW has become the "hired tool of the rum interest," Massachusetts has a good deal to do yet in the way of reforming her reformers, or else in the way of checking the contemptible slanders that are circulated about her public men.

We happened to glance over the eloquent speech which Mr. JAMES T. BRADY delivered the other day, at the Masonic festival, in the Academy of Music, and noticed therein a statement new, and "curious if true." "Upon one occasion," said the orator, "Mme. RECAMIER, being reproached by VOLTAIRE for belonging to the [Masonic] Order, replied: 'I love it, because it demonstrates the beauty of doing good.'" It was a noble reply, and, if really made, is an instance of "out of the mouths of babes and sucklings perfecting praise." As Madame RECAMIER was born in the year 1777, and VOLTAIRE died in the year 1778, while he must have been very much impressed with the judgment of infants, in speaking to her, she must have been remarkably precocious in making so fine a reply. The young lady also must have been initiated into the Order rather earlier than is now customary among Masons. JULIETTE BERNARD did not, it may be added, become Madame RECAMIER until 1798, at which time VOLTAIRE had been fifteen years in his grave. We are at a loss to conceive, however, how the reproach was conveyed to the French beauty, unless, perhaps, through a "voice from the tomb."

Republican Meeting in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday July 8.

A meeting of citizens has been held at Louisa Court-house, at which resolutions were adopted advising coöperation with the Republican Party, pledging the meeting to vote for the Republican candidate for the President and for members of Congress from Virginia who have an unbroken Union record. CLAYTON COLEMAN, JAMES K. PENDLETON, and other influential citizens, were on the Committee on Resolutions.

A special dispatch to the Richmond *Whig* says the meeting was composed of influential citizens, and the resolutions are to be forwarded to both Houses of Congress.

Under the appropriation of Congress, 2,686 rations were issued in Richmond last week.

The Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, July 7.

Work on the Central Pacific Railroad is being pushed forward with energy, and it is expected to be completed over the mountains in November. 16,000 workmen are engaged in grading from Cisco to Truckee Summit, and a tunnel 1,658 feet long will be finished in August. Large orders have been sent East by the Company for cars and locomotives. The business of the road this year was largely in excess of last year, the gross earnings for June being $122,000 in coin. The recent strike of the Chinese laborers only caused a suspension of work for one day. The workmen resumed their labor on the former terms, the Company making no concession.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

The reconstruction measures which were agreed upon Saturday were both reported to the respective Houses to-day. In the Senate, Mr. SUMNER promptly objected to its immediate consideration, which throws it over until to-morrow. In the House, Mr. STEVENS was not ready to report his bill until the printed copies came up about 3 o'clock. These were immediately distributed, and he remarked that as he didn't know of any body who wanted to discuss it, he would move the previous question. Messrs. WOOD, ELDRIDGE and BROOKS earnestly applied for time for discussion, whereupon it was agreed that the vote should be postponed till to-morrow at 1:30, and that most of the time should be given to the Democrats. Several amendments were offered in the meantime by Messrs. ASHLEY, BENJAMIN, WILSON of Iowa, and BURR. Mr. STEVENS accepted that of Mr. WILSON, which imposes a fine of $500 upon any one who shall in any maner obstruct the execution of the act. The two bills have been closely compared, and the expression among the coolest and most reliable men in both Houses is in favor of the Senate bill. It is believed that it is unwise to interfere, even indirectly, with the President's clear constitutional power to command army officers as he shall see fit. This the Senate bill refrains from doing, while the House bill makes it an especial object. That provision in the Senate bill which devolves the powers of the military commanders upon Gen. GRANT is also favorably received. In other respects the bills are not so widely different. On the points named there is likely to be a serious difference between the two Houses which points to delay in maturing and passing the bill probably until the close of the week, so that Congress is not likely to get away as early as was supposed. The House Committee added another section to their bill this morning, extending the time for registration in the discretion of commanders to the 1st of October.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.

The most important action in Congress to-day, outside of reconstruction, was the movement made by Gen. BUTLER for a thorough investigation of the assassination conspiracy by a Select Committee of five under his auspices. To this end a resolution forming such a Committee and conferring upon it unusual powers, was introduced by Mr. BUTLER, the rules suspended and the resolutions passed. The Committee are armed with power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, employ clerks, and their expenses are to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House. The Committee are further authorized to guarantee to witnesses who shall come forward and testify to anything that may implicate themselves that such testimony shall not be used against them on any trial, and the Committee is also authorized to report a bill granting amnesty to all who thus testify who have not been put upon trial or convicted by any legal authority or court of competent jurisdiction. There was considerable hesitation in giving this resolution, with all its powers, a favorable consideration, but there was no discussion upon the subject. Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, suggested that by implication it declared that the Military Commission which tried the assassins was illegal. Gen. BUTLER thought not, as he is committed to the doctrine of the legality of military commissions. No danger is apprehended from that source. The Democrats voted against the resolution on its passage. Four Republicans—Messrs. BINGHAM and SPALDING of Ohio, STEWART of New York, and JENCKES of Rhode Island—voted against suspending the rules on its introduction.

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

Mr. DAWES, the Chairman of the Committee on elections, reported back the Kentucky cases to-day, and put them in such a shape as will enable the Committee to dispose of those not regularly contested by the time the next session opens. The Committee were empowered to send for persons and papers, and it is not unlikely that a sub-committee may visit Kentucky during the coming Autumn and make a full investigation. Among the curious documents presented in these cases is a memorial from the candidate who opposed ELIJAH HISE, who committed suicide four days after the election. The memorialist claims that as HISE died before all the forms of law declaring him to be the representative elect had been complied with, he, the memorialist, is the only person entitled to the seat; or, in other words, that he is the residuary legatee on the political estate of the suicide. GEORGE M. ADAMS, from the Eighth Kentucky District, was sworn in to-day. Though said to be a Republican he voted to-day with the Democrats.

PROCEEDINGS OF CABINET MEETINGS.

The House to-day passed a resolution offered by Mr. SCHENCK, calling upon the President for copies of the official Cabinet proceedings on the reconstruction opinions which have been made public. This is intended to call out the proceedings on the second opinion, which were recorded but never made public, Mr. STANTON being the only member of the Cabinet who voted aye on that proposition.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Mexican business is likely to be the chief topic of vigorous discussion in the two Houses during the present session. Resolutions were adopted in both branches to-day, calling on the President for all the correspondence and information in possession of the Government concerning recent events in Mexico. This is designed to draw out the correspondence of the State Department with Minister CAMPBELL, and its appeals to JUAREZ in behalf of MAXIMILIAN. Mr. CHANDLER in the Senate to-day was already loaded with a fiery speech, but Mr. SUMNER's persistent objections to all business, unless the gates are opened for general business, cut him off and put him over until to-morrow, when the country will be treated to a scholarly oration on human butchery considered as one of the fine arts.

THE NEW-ORLEANS TREASURY DEFALCATION.

The Treasury Department has closed its investigation into the May-Whittaker Sub-Treasury defalcation in New-Orleans, and indictments have been found against both of the accused parties, which will be tried at the coming session of the United States Court, Judge DARRELL presiding. The Government has thus far secured from the assets of the defaulters a sum amounting to about $600,000, or one half of the defalcation.

FALSE INDIAN REPORTS.

The telegraphic reports from Topeka via St. Louis representing the Little Osage Indians to be on the war-path, are not credited here. A letter has been received in this city dated on the Osage Indian lands in Southern Kansas June 24, four days later than the letter of Gen. KELLEY to Gov. CRAWFORD, in which no mention whatever is made of any trouble. It is an established fact that at this season of the year the Osages leave their villages for their annual buffalo hunt, and this is thought to be the origin of the report that they are on the war-path. The Indian Bureau has not received any information from their agents in regard to these reports, and they have been heretofore fully advised when troubles have occurred.

A Wine Case in the Boston Courts.

BOSTON, Monday, July 8.

A case of considerable interest came up for trial to-day, before Judge LOWELL and a jury, of the United States District Court, involving a quantity of sherry wine imported from Cadiz, Spain, in 1865, and consigned to B. CLARK & Co., of this city. The wine was seized by the Collector for alleged attempt to import it on a false invoice of its value, thereby defrauding the Government. CLARK & Co. are not implicated in the transaction, the party to the alleged fraud being the wine merchant in Cadiz. It is said a large amount of money is indirectly involved in the issue. The trial will probably occupy several days.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

Proceedings To-day—Examination of Witnesses for the Defence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

In the SURRATT trial to-day the defence got fairly started and examined about half a dozen witnesses, when they were brought to a stand-still at 1:45 o'clock because they had no more on hand. The testimony related entirely to the theatre and the occurrences there on the night of the assassination. The two FORDS testified as to the position of the box and stage, and as to what was going on on the stage during the day. A witness named CARLIN was produced, who swore that he was the man who called the time in front of the theatre that night, and another named HESS that he asked CARLIN the time because he was engaged to go on the stage in a song to be sung at the close of the second act in honor of the fall of Richmond. These men are relied on to break down the testimony of Sergts. DYE and COOPER, and they were much shaken by the cross-examination of Judge PIERREPONT. CARLIN found it impossible to tell why he did not reveal these facts when he testified on the assassination trials.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 8.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

The room was again well filled with spectators, and the interest seems to be on the increase, now that the prosecution has closed and the evidence for the defence is about to commence.

Mr. Bradley, Sr., said that before entering directly upon the evidence for the defence, they desired to see the two witnesses for the prosecution who were to be recalled for further examination. They wanted one of them especially for the purpose of identification.

Theodore Benjamin Rhodes was recalled and questioned by Mr. Bradley, and testified that he went in the theatre near the ticket-box, on the occasion referred to by him on April 14; he then went past the box and up stairs; the outside door of the theatre was open when he went up stairs; he went along the side of the wall to get in the box; as I entered the box I heard other steps retreating; should think the point of the box was about six feet wide; could see a portion of the stage from the box; was in the box when the chair was brought up.

Mr. John T. Ford was called as the first witness for the defence, and was examined by Mr. Bradley, Sr: I reside now in Baltimore; in 1865 was proprietor of Ford's Theatre in this city; it was built under my direction and supervision; [diagram exhibited;] I recognize this as a correct diagram of the dress circle and of the boxes, including what was known as the President's box. [Diagram was explained to the jury; a second diagram was exhibited, and witness recognised it as a diagram of the ground floor, parquette and orchestra seats of the theatre, together with the vestibule and main entrance, and the main entrance and carriage stand outside. Witness then resumed his testimony: During the day the front doors of the theatre were kept open to give access to the ticket office, but the inflexible rule was to keep the doors leading from the vestibule to the theatre closed.

Mr. Bradley asked what the rule was as to keeping the curtain down during the day time.

Mr. Pierrepont objected, unless it referred to the particular day, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Bradley asked the witness if a person passing into the theatre to the President's box, the first door leading to the box, whether he could see the stage?

Answer—He certainly could not, Sir; the door referred to enters into a passage leading to the President's box; after passing into the President's box, there is no exit except by the way of the entrance or by jumping over upon the stage; I was not here on the night of April 14; I reached here the Tuesday evening after; I was then in Richmond by permission of the United States authorities; in the latter part of May, 1865, I made an examination of the condition of the box; I examined the door and hole in the wall; I went there with Mr. Plant and another; I found a bruise in the wall and a paper glued over it; in the door I found a gimlet hole, and I found the keepers of both locks loose; the hole was bored into the door that opens from the passage into the box; [stick of wood exhibited;] I saw this stick at the assassination trial; I recognize the stick as the upright of a music stool; on the 22d of February the theatre guard had a ball at the theatre, and the musicians were in the President's box, and needing some music stools, they made them, and this I recognize as one of the uprights to hold the music stand then made; I knew John Wilkes Booth from childhood; he was a man above the ordinary height, and graceful and good-looking; he was known in the profession as one of the best gymnasts in the country; his hands were quite large, so much so as to excite remark; his hands were naturally large, and were distended by labor; he had not a small delicate hand; he was a very fascinating man and very interesting in his conversation; cannot call to mind now whether he wore gloves or not; I was very familiar with his handwriting. [Telegram of March 13, 1865, and of March 27, 1865, and of March 23, 1865, the latter the telegram to Weichman, exhibited.] I recognize them as in Booth's handwriting. [Charles Selby letter exhibited—this was the letter found by Mrs. Hudspeth.] I am quite familiar with Booth's handwriting; saw him write often, and I do not think it possible for Booth to have written this letter; as I said before, he had a large clumsy hand, and I would never have taken this to be his writing.

Mr. Ford's testimony was here interrupted, for the purpose of recalling Susan Ann Jackson, for the purpose of further cross-examination.

The morning after the assassination two gentlemen came there but I did not see them; I was in bed when the men came in my room, and I covered up my head and did not see them.

Mr. Bradley, (pointing to Detective McDevitt)—Look around and see if you do not see that gentleman there.

—Witness No, Sir, I never saw that man there; I did not hear them talk about John Surratt, and I did not hear any one inquire for John Surratt; I do not know a colored woman named Rachel, or one named Eliza Hawkins; I never told any one that John Surratt had not been at home for two weeks.

Mr. Ford was then recalled and was further examined by Mr. Merrick, for the defence. Witness explained the relative positions of the front of the theatre, the platform and the side entrance leading to the stage; I find no error in this plan and as far as I know it is correct; the clock is on the wall, six or eight feet high, between the doors; to see the clock it would be necessary to go in the door near the ticket office; the entrance door was not in the centre of the building; the southern end of the platform is not opposite the door of entrance, and a person sitting upon that end would have to look diagonally toward the entrance.

By Mr. Pierrepont.—I left Washington in April, 1865, on Monday or Tuesday before the assassination, and was gone one week; I know nothing about the theatre at that time, nor do I know what doors were open. [Diary exhibited.] It all looks like Booth's handwriting; the first line certainly does. [Diary examined by the jury.] His is not a perfect handwriting; there are characteristics that make one recognise it as Booth's handwriting; the Selby letter is in a more clumsy hand: Booth was a very fastidious man, proud of his person; he always manifested good taste; he was clean and tasteful in his person and in his dress; his hands were always clean; he always kept them clean, as he did the rest of his person.

Mr. Henry Clay Ford sworn and examined by Mr. Bradley—Resides in Baltimore; in 1865 was treasurer at Ford's Theatre, and myself and brother, James R. Ford, had the management of the theatre in the absence of J. T. Ford; saw Booth at eleven o'clock on the day of the assassination; he came to the theatre from F street; he got a letter from the office, and he sat down and commenced reading it; a few minutes before that I received information that the President was coming that night; don't remember any one informing Booth of the fact; at two o'clock I gave orders to prepare the President's box; the order was given to Mr. Raynold, whose duty it was to prepare the box; I afterward prepared the box myself, and commenced between two and three o'clock; the curtain of the theatre was up at that time, and it had been up all day; I saw no strangers there while I was preparing the box; at that time Edward Spangler was on the stage fixing the scene; no stranger was there except a gentleman from the Treasury, who helped to fix up the flags; I do not know anything of the keeper of the locks of boxes Nos. 7 and 8; was in the box-office during the third act; there was a rehearsal before the box was fitted up; rehearsals were generally called at eleven o'clock A. M.. Witness was shown a diagram, and said a man entering the first door leading to the box could not see the stage unless one of the box doors should be opened.

Cross-examined—Witness took breakfast at the National Hotel that morning; went to the theatre immediately afterward; stayed in the box-office and then went back on the stage, and remained from half an hour to an hour, and then went back to the box-office; witness don't know what was done to the private box while he was in the box-office; it was eleven A. M. when witness first heard the President was coming; when witness went to look at the President's box the partition was taken out.

By Mr. Bradley—Witness was on the stage some time and was afterward in the box, and the curtain was up all the time; Spangler took down the partition, assisted by one of the hands, named Ritterspaugh; the entrance doors to the theatre from the vestibule were generally kept locked.

James G. Gifford recalled:

By. Mr. Bradley—Was at the theatre the day of the assassination; witness built the theatre. Witness examined the plan of the theatre handed him by Mr. Bradley, and stated that there was but one door to boxes seven and eight, and no other exit or entrance; in the daytime, unless the box-doors were open, it was quite dark in the passage leading to them; witness did not know any hole had been cut in the wall until Sunday after the assassination; on the night of the assassination witness was out in front; at the end of the second and third acts he went through the stage entrance on the south side of the theatre; did not see Booth that night; witness knew Booth from his boyhood; never saw Surratt until he saw him here; saw a gentleman come down and call the time; he was connected with the theatre; he came down from F street; Hess was to go on that night for a national song and asked Mr. Carlin what time it was, and Carlin stepped up and looked at the clock and said it was ten minutes past ten o'clock; he stopped there a few minutes and then went in; other persons had been standing around at the time, but if Booth had been there witness would have noticed him; a whistle was used for changing the scenes; the stand for the benefit of carriages in front of the theatre was twenty-four feet long, and one edge rested on the curb; a lamp was placed on the curb-stone near the centre of the platform; the vestibule was about seven feet long; the clock was placed on one of the piers in the vestibule.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Witness was carpenter at the theatre; dined that day about two o'clock in F-street; witness is a married man and his family lived in Baltimore; used to sleep in one of the rooms at the theatre; the morning in question witness got up about five o'clock and went to breakfast about eight or nine o'clock, and from breakfast went directly back to the theatre and remained there until rehearsal was over, about two P. M.; the box in question was dark, but if any one was in it he could see the stage very well; but a person on the stage in the daytime could not see a person in the box; Hess was an actor; witness didn't see any one of the conspirators on that night that he knows of; after Hess asked what time it was he remarked that he had time to dress, and passed into the dressing-rooms; witness saw Hess afterward that night; when witness heard of the assassination he rushed on the stage; there was great confusion in the building, and witness then ran back to the alley, but saw nothing; witness knows not where Hess is at this time.

By Mr. Bradley—The curtain could not have been down at 12 o'clock, because the rehearsal was from 11 till about 2 o'clock. The witness was here requested to show the jury from the diagram in his hand as to the admission of light into the theatre during the day-time, which he did.

By Mr. Pierrepont—During the rehearsal it was necessary for the curtain to be up all the time, as a portion of the stage necessary to the use of the actors projected out beyond it by the side of the private boxes.

At this point the Court took a recess for half an hour.

An reassembling, *C. V. Hess* was called and sworn: Witness resides in Philadelphia; in 1865 was connected with the company performing at Ford's Theatre; witness was assigned a song after the "American Cousin" that night; it was to be performed for the President; was in front of the theatre during the evening talking with Messrs. Gifford and Carlin; was standing opposite the stage entrance; went back into the theatre after talking with them; asked them what time it was; Carlin replied, "Ten minutes past ten," and witness replied, repeating the words that he would be wanted in a few minutes, and went on the stage, and two minutes afterward heard the report of a pistol.

Cross-examined—Witness never thought he looked like Surratt; witness asked, "What time is it?" Carlin replied, saying "Ten minutes past ten;" witness exclaimed, "Ten minutes past ten—I'll be wanted soon;" witness had on at that time a light brown Raglan overcoat and a small dark round-crowned hat; wore a moustache then similar to the one witness now wears; witness looked about the same then as he does now; witness mentioned this thing to Mr. Ford last year, and to Mr. Carlin also; the second scene was then on and there was no especial hurry for witness to go in and dress; saw no one outside that witness knew except Carlin, Gifford and the President's driver; witness went into the stage entrance and on the stage; didn't see Booth come through; was on the stage when the pistol was fired.

By Mr. Bradley—never saw the prisoner until now; didn't see him on the night of the assassination; witness is sure that Carlin announced to the witness the time of night.

A. J. Carland, sworn: Reside in Boston; was costumer at Ford's Theatre in 1865; was at the theatre from eight o'clock in the morning until after the assassination, except at short intervals; saw Booth there in front of the theatre several times during the day; was there during rehearsal; it began about eleven o'clock and continued till about two P. M.; at twelve o'clock it was announced that the President was coming that night; the curtain was not down during the day; was in the gallery when peanut John came after Spangler to take the partition down; on that night, when the curtain went down at the second act, witness went over to the O. P. side, and went out to take a drink with Gifford and Dyott; remained a few moments and witness went out the front way; Booth had just got a drink and passed out the front way; didn't see him afterwards; stood there some time, and Mr. Hess came out and asked what time it was, and witness stepped into the vestibule and looked at the clock and told him the time; don't think at that time any one was sitting on the front platform; a few minutes afterward a man came out and said the President had been shot; witness never saw the prisoner at the bar before; witness saw him here; no one looking like him called the time that night while witness was standing out there; witness didn't notice that Hess looked a little pale when the time was announced.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Hess had on a dark colored hat; when he was told the time he went up the street a little way, witness thinks, and then went into the theatre; witness did not see him go into the theatre; witness is a professional costumer; didn't see Booth standing on the pavement, nor any one looking into the President's carriage; witness testified before the Military Commission; between 5 and 6 o'clock that evening witness saw Booth pass up the street by the theatre; in the morning he was standing in front of the theatre talking with several members of the company; witness took breakfast about ten o'clock that morning; after rehearsal witness went down to Polkinhorn's for bills; went to several places to get things for the use of the actors; went in company with Mr. G. B. Wright; witness came back to the theatre and then took dinner some time after two o'clock; witness on the Monday following the assassination told all he knew about the matter to Judge Olin; witness never saw Atzerodt until he saw him at the Penitentiary.

Mr. Merrick here stated that the defence was disappointed in the presence of several witnesses that were expected from Baltimore, and had no witnesses they could put on the stand without breaking the continuity of the case, but that hereafter the defence would have their case so arranged as to have no further interruptions.

The Court said the jury were getting anxious about being so long away from their business, and had spoken about it to-day. The Court hoped the defence would be prepared hereafter to go on with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Merrick replied that the defence was glad to hear the wishes of the jury in this respect, and that hereafter the defence would be prepared to sit from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 P. M., or after, until the case should be concluded.

The Court then took a recess until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Booth's Letter to the National Intelligencer.

From the National Intelligencer, July 8.

During the celebrated conspiracy trials, and upon several occasions since, mention has been made of a letter alleged to have been sent by JOHN WILKES BOOTH to the editor of the *National Intelligencer* on the day before the assassination of President LINCOLN. No communication of any kind from BOOTH or any of his associates in that great crime was ever received by any person, directly or indirectly, connected with the *National Intelligencer*. That such a letter had been written was believed, but what became of it or what were its contents have until recently remained a mystery.

AMUSEMENTS.

Broadway Theatre.

Last evening Mrs. JULIA DEAN made her first appearance in this City since 1855, at this theatre, in the character of *Julia* in KNOWLES' owlish drama of "The Hunchback." Some of our favorite performers seem to have a superstition about certain plays, and appear to connect omens of luck with particular parts in which they may once have established themselves;—thus Mme. RISTORI always selects *Medea* for her *début* in a strange country, and Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, at the risk of monotony, seems to insist upon *Hamlet* as his opening performance of every engagement; in like manner JULIA DEAN, since her girlish *début* in *Julia*, made in New-York almost a young lifetime ago, has constituted "The Hunchback" her leading attraction in all places and at all momentous times. The piece must have more fascination for her, from the solace and support it may have given when in her professional journeyings to the suburbs of civilization, she has found herself, like WOODWARD's daisy, "alone in nooks remote," than it has for the great mass of present-day play-goers, to whom its turgid verse and insipidities must bring "a weary time! a weary time," like the curse upon the ancient mariner. However, good acting, like that of JULIA DEAN's, revives such a play as electricity revives a corpse; and while the power is applied our interest lasts. Mrs. DEAN returns to New-York but little changed in any way, and only looking older when the inspection is very closely made. But that madonna-like expression familiar to her early admirers is yet upon her features, only now it wears a sadder tinge. Her poetic fancy is still healthful and strong, and her gestures have that infinite variety which marks the entirely capable and practiced artiste. Her performance of the character of *Julia* last evening, was distinguished for a lucidity and force which has been wanting in all the more recent personations of that most capricious, inconsistent and friendless of dramatic heroines, and in her by-play—that indication of intention by mute gesture and facial expression—seems to seize with precision and rapidity the author's meaning. The effect is always picturesque and occasionally eloquent. In all these things, and in costuming the character Mrs. DEAN is almost faultless, and the more charming inasmuch as she seems to act so little at her audience. The ancient drawback yet remains with this lady, however; her tones still recall the regions of the Piscataquay, when the passion of the moment demand a high tone of voice. Moments occur, nevertheless, when her accents are cadenced to sadness or regret, as in the scene of the torn, undelivered letter, in which the effect is matchless, and tokens of admiration irresistible. After this and the later acts, Mrs. DEAN was recalled before the curtain, and at the last responded with some thanks for her gratifying reception. If it were not that most of the people to whom her performances would convey the greatest gratification are now out of town, the theatre during Mrs. DEAN's engagement would be thronged with fashionable audiences. The entertainment would certainly be in sufficient contrast to most of those now in vogue to be universally attractive, if the company in support of Mrs. DEAN was only capable of better things. Mr. MCKEE RANKIN—who was the *Clifford* of this occasion—is one of those actors who make love and plot treason with the same shrugs, gripes and scowls intended for fascinating wiles. Mr. SHERIDAN exhibits many signs of ability, but *Master Walter* with him became a noisy old monster. As a whole, however, in the presence of last evening's cast, we can appreciate fully what DICKENS meant, after describing, in one of his pictures from Italy, the Milanese puppets, and particularly the performance of the heavy father, with long grey locks, who sat down on the customary stage-bank, and blessed his repentant daughter in the conventional way. "No one," said DICKENS, "would have supposed that anything short of a real actor could be so tedious." To-night Mrs. DEAN will appear in "Fazio."

Sailing of the Susquehanna.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Journal.

We learn that the United States frigate *Susquehanna*, the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear-Admiral PALMER commanding, left the Gosport Navy-yard, on the 4th inst., under sealed orders, ostensibly for the West Indies. It is now ascertained to a certainty that she proceeds direct to Mexico, and her sudden mission there has doubtless been occasioned by the death of MAXIMILIAN, and in view of any complications that may grow out of that sad event, and the importance of our Government being properly represented in the case of future difficulties that may arise.

A Policeman Attempts to Shoot a Roundsman.

On Wednesday last Roundsman DESHAY, of the Fifth Precinct, preferred a charge against Officer STEPHEN W. SMYTH, of that precinct, of being off post an hour while on duty, and testified to that effect before the Police Commissioners. SMYTH denied the charge, said that DESHAY and Capt. PETTY were persecuting him, and became so excited in the course of the trial as to prove himself either a lunatic or fool, winding up his exhibitions by striking himself melodramatically on the breast and exclaiming, "You can't break the spirit in SMYTH."

The second phase of this affair occurred last evening at the Fifth Precinct Station-house in Leonard-street while Capt. PETTY had the platoon in line for 6 o'clock roll-call. SMYTH drew a loaded pistol, pointed it at DESHAY and pulled the trigger, when, fortunately, the result was nothing more than the snapping of the cap. Before the astonished officers could interfere, SMYTH again attempted to discharge the pistol still pointed at DESHAY, and again it missed fire. The would-be assassin was then seized and locked up in a cell. He will be taken to the Tombs Police Court this morning, when a charge of assault with intent to kill will be preferred against him.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.—A large quantity of cigars and tobacco, belonging to CASPER A[illegible], of No. 29 South Orleans-street, Newark, were seized on Saturday by SAMUEL MORROW, Revenue Inspector, for non-payment of duties. A man named WIKOFF, of Hudson County, was brought before Commissioner WHITEHEAD yesterday morning, on a charge of selling liquor without Government license. He gave bail to appear for examination.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Thomas Cave, member of Parliament, England, is at the Clarenden Hotel; Gen. W. G. Gresham, Indiana, and Gen. Hayden, U. S. A., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel; Gen. Frank P. Blair, U. S. A.; Prof. J. C. Cressen, Philadelphia; Hon. J. E. Blythe, St. Louis, and E. A. Mitchell, Philadelphia, are at the Metropolitan Hotel; Capt. Walwyer, of the British army, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SUNSTROKE.—The Twenty-seventh Precinct Police found an unknown man, about 50 years of age, yesterday, lying on the sidewalk corner of West and Liberty streets, he having been overcome by the heat. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A LIVELY NEWSPAPER WAR.—There is quite an interesting fight going on at present between BEN WOOD and JAMES GORDON BENNETT. WOOD had the audacity to start the *Evening News* without asking the permission of the Satanic editor, and, what was still more reprehensible to the oblique mental and moral vision of the would-be Dictator of the Press, conducted it so well that it soon attained a very large circulation. BENNETT decided to crush the *News*, and commenced the publication of an evening paper, which he called the *Telegram*. WOOD met this with a flank movement. On last Monday he commenced the issue of a *Morning News*, in which he has thus far succeeded in printing all the special dispatches of the *Herald*, giving for one penny a paper which, though much smaller, is in every way equal to the *Herald*. Thus far in the fight WOOD is away ahead. The circulation of the *Evening News* has steadily increased, while the *Telegram* cannot be given away. On the principle of "live and let live," we cannot do otherwise than sympathize with BEN WOOD in this fight. He was pursuing his own course, interfering in no way with that of the *Herald*, when the attempt was made to kill his paper by publishing an opposition sheet, which is given to the newsboys without charge. WOOD is a plucky, energetic and restless fighter, and we opine that BENNETT has met a foe more than his match. What will be the next move in this newspaper war we do not know, but we understand that there are a few more rods in pickle for the Mephistopheles of the daily Press.—*Sunday Dispatch.*

An Unprecedented Triumph.

CABLE DISPATCH. PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867.

"STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York,"

have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.

In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable dispatch:

"PARIS, July 4.

The great Societé des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"

Warerooms—First floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between 4th-av. and Irving-place, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Special Telegram from the PARIS EXPOSITION.
Medal awarded to the
WEED SEWING-MACHINE CO.
New-York Office, No. 613 Broadway.

Mosquito Nets,
With or without patent Portable Canopies.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia—No Cure no Pay.—Dr. FITLER'S Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy. Certificates 13,256 Philadelphia. Cures warranted—permanent cure. Agents, DEMAS BARNES, No. 21 Park-row; HELMBOLD, No. 594 Broadway; KITCHEN, No. 1,273 Broadway; also, druggists.

Postage Currency of all Denominations, in packages of $10 each, may be had in exchange for greenbacks by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, elegant Wedding Cards and Notes; Visiting Cards, $1 per pack.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

We Sincerely Believe
That the mother who neglects to provide MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for her suffering child is depriving the little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best calculated to give it rest and restore it to health. There is not a mother who has ever used it but what will tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest and health to the child, and is perfectly safe in all cases.
Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"
having the *fac simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Paris Exposition.
ELIAS HOWE, Jr.,
President of the
HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
Awarded a
GOLD MEDAL,
And created a Knight of the
LEGION OF HONOR
By the
EMPEROR NAPOLEON
For the
SEWING-MACHINE,
Which puts "the HOWE" at the head of all Sewing-machine Exhibitors.
THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE TRIUMPHANT!
The FIRST and BEST MACHINE in the World!

To Families.
COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Valuable Real Estate at Auction—THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of executor.
We would respectfully call the attention of our readers to the sale of valuable real estate THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the executor of the estate of the late Reuben Withers, deceased. Sale positive.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

To Hat Merchants and Manufacturers.—The advertiser desires a connection with a New-York house. He has a thorough practical knowledge of the men's and ladies' hat trade in all its branches—silk, plush, felt, cloth, plain and fancy straws and millinery goods—having for the last six years conducted a leading manufacturing business in these lines a short distance from this City. Address P. P. P., Box 166 *Times* Office.

The attention of capitalists is specially called to the great sale by A. J. BLEECKER SON & CO., of the DE MOTT ESTATE, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best Family Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-Hole Machine, 625 B'way.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BLUE—GOULD.—On Wednesday, June 12, at the Presbyterian Church, Richfield Springs, by Rev. F. H. Seeley, LAFAYETTE S. BLUE, of New York, to MARY A. GOULD, of Richfield, N. Y.

DANFORTH—HAVEN.—In Chicago, on Saturday, July 6, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. JAMES R. DANFORTH, of New-York City, to Miss ALICE HAVEN, daughter of Rev. J. Haven, D. D., the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

BARTOW.—On Monday, July 8, at Fort Hamilton, MANILLA, daughter of the late Basil J. Bartow.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CISCO.—On Monday, July 8, MARY ANN, wife of John J. Cisco.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Chapel, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

CRYGIER.—On Sunday, July 7, HANNAH A., daughter of the late Cornelius and Hannah Crygier.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday at 2 P. M., from the Chapel, corner of Richmond and Clove Roads, Staten Island. Carriages in waiting at Vanderbilt's Landing on arrival of the 1 P. M. boat from New-York.

COGSWELL.—On Sunday morning, July 7, at his residence at Hoboken, after a short illness, ELISHA S. COGSWELL, aged 33 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 54 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ The members of Albion Lodge No. 26, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special communication of the Lodge at their rooms, corner of Greene and 4th sts., on Tuesday, July 9, at 12 M., to attend the funeral of our late Brother ELISHA S. COGSWELL. The members of the fraternity are cordially invited to attend. By order of the M. A. V. DEMAREST, Secretary.

DAVIS.—On Sunday evening, June 30, HELEN S. DAVIS, daughter of Rev. John K. Davis, of Troy.

DAVIS.—On Monday, July 8, at the residence of Daniel Oakley, Eastchester, WILLIE, youngest child of Thomas J. and Mary A. Davis, aged 2 years and 4 months.

ELLIS.—On Sunday morning, July 7, Mrs. MARY WATERBURY ELLIS.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 41 Lexington-av. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

HILLMAN.—On Sunday morning, July 7, of convulsions, WILLIAM DURBSON HILLMAN, son of John S. and Marie Louise Hillman, aged 7 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 35 East 33d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

KING.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday, July 7, JOHN ALSOP KING, in the 80th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are, without further notice, requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, July 10, at 4 P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point for Jamaica at 3:30 P. M.; returning, leave Jamaica for New-York at 5:55 P. M.

NOWLAN.—On Monday, July 8, in the 43d year of his age, HENRY H. NOWLAN.

Notice of the funeral in Wednesday's paper.

RUSSELL.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, July 7, FREDDIE, youngest son of S. A. and E. M. Russell, aged 10 years, 5 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Second Congregational Church, this day, (Tuesday,) July 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

STETSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, July 8, CHARLES THOMAS, youngest child of Capt. Thomas P. and Margaret E. Stetson, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The funeral will take place on Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 37 Johnson-st.

VAN LENNEP.—In Smyrna, Turkey, on Thursday, June 13, ADELE MARIE, widow of the late Richard J. Van Lennep, and mother of Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 154.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 1, North River, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, dark hair, gray eyes, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, duster coat, dark vest, dark pants, shoes, dark socks, white woolen undershirt, white muslin overshirt. Found on the person the following articles: Two keys and a comb, a small amount of money. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 155.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 30, East River, aged about forty years, stout built, light curly hair, dark eyes, good teeth, full face, whiskers. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, black pants, no boots, no socks or stockings, plaid woolen shirt. Body been in the water a few days. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 156.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 5, North River, aged about twenty-five years, medium built, black hair, black eyes, good teeth, full face, dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, black vest, black pants, good boots, white shirt. Body been in the water seven or eight weeks. Body sent to the Morgue, foot of East Twenty-sixth-street, for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 157.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 7, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, aged about thirty years, stout built, light hair, full face. Dressed as follows: No hat, no coat, no vest, light pants, good boots, dark shirt. Body been in the water two months. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

W. C. GOVER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 158.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, July 8, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Pine-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, red hair, full face, red whiskers and moustache. Dressed as follows: No hat, blue blouse, no vest, dark pants, light socks or stockings. Body been in the water about five days. Sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DEsirable kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG.

In contemplating the success which has attended his practice during the last twelve years of his residence in New-York, and when he reflects upon the weight of responsibility resting on him on account of the immense number of his patients confiding in him, in the spirit of truth and soberness he falls prostrate before HIM with whom he has to do and supplicates His blessings upon his success, and most gratefully acknowledges the high honorable manner in which his medical brethren have sustained his principle of treatment.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his
ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,
The celebrated apparatus invented by
DR. VON EISENBERG,
For the cure of all diseases of the
EYE, EAR, CATARRH,
DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.
Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention, with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in this world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharges from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, Cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Ascoridas and Galeboth Dioen say. "Sympathy and antipathy are two hinges upon which the whole model of physic turns. The physician who minds them not is like a door off its hooks, and is more like to do his patients harm than to cure them."

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. DR. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

"EARS TO THE DEAF."

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1867.

The undersigned has been deaf in the right ear for a great length of time, had been troubled with disagreeable noises in the head. I submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg, who by his great skill completely restored the hearing in one operation, in about five minutes' time. I am perfectly satisfied, and would warmly recommend any person suffering from that disagreeable ailment (deafness) to place himself immediately under the care of this eminently skillful and successful physician.

THOMAS J. MOORE.
No. 333 Greenwich-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S office is No. 251 5th-av.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23, 1867.

Dr. Von Eisenberg, 5th-av., New-York:

DEAR SIR: If the following statement can be of service to you I can have no objection to your publishing the same. I feel very grateful to you, and cheerfully bear testimony to your eminent skill as displayed in my case.

I had long suffered with deafness, which seemed to be growing greater every year, and while in New-York, in October last, by the advice of one of my friends, I called upon you. To my great delight, however, I found my hearing improved after the first consultation, and after paying you ten visits during the space of a fortnight, I could hear almost as well as in the days of my youth. The cure in my case seems to myself and friends almost miraculous, and I ought to state that I experienced no pain whatever from your operations or applications.

I send this by the hand of my friend, Col. J. B. Williamson, who can certify to all the statements I have herein made.

In conclusion, I would state that upon learning that my means were limited, you made a considerable reduction in your charges.

Gratefully, your sincere friend and obedient servant,
CHARLES H. LEDWITH.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS
AND
THEODORE TILTON
WILL BE GOSSIPPED ABOUT
IN TO-DAY'S
EVENING GAZETTE!

AMERICAN PIANOS.
CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,
have been awarded, at the Paris Exposition, by the Emperor Napoleon, July 1, 1867, the
GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR
and decoration of the
LEGION OF HONOR,
as a testimonial of the superiority of their instruments over all others at the Exposition.
WAREROOMS, NO. 652 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

LOOK TO CONSEQUENCES.
Remember that dyspepsia is not only a terrible disease in itself, but the direct cause of a whole host of maladies. No human being is so susceptible to all unhealthy influences as the confirmed dyspeptic. Why, in the name of reason, does any one continue to risk the consequences of indigestion when a course of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS will effect a perfect cure in any case, however aggravated.
Price 25 cents per box, coated with sweet gum, free from taste. Sold by druggists.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.
Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row. F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Fulton-st., N. Y.

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From the farm of SAMUEL SINCLAIR, at Croton, sold by E. D. POND & CO., No. 217 Fulton-st. Pier, West Washington Market.

TO LAWYERS.—BANKRUPTCY MANUAL by CLINTON RICE. Sold by A. O. WILLMARTH, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 11.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD COMPANY.
THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer to the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:

1st. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

2d. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

3d. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, &c., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

4th. The net earnings of the sections already finished are *several times greater* than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage Bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

5th. The Union Pacific Railroad Bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

6th. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the U. S. Government, and for which it takes a *second* lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

7th. The fact that the U. S. Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock, (which is to them a third lien,) may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

8th. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds—thus securing a greater interest.

9th. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

10th. At the current rate of premium on gold, they pay OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New-York by the
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & Co., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.
INCORPORATED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER
DATED APRIL 19, 1867.
CAPITAL $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company have been removed to No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., in which commodious premises the Company expect to commence business on or before the first day of August next.

Subscribers will please call and pay their installments at the above location, or remit by check to the order of the Company. A small amount of stock remains unsubscribed for, and application at once is requested in order to secure it.

New subscribers from this date will pay forty dollars per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the average day of payment of the calls.

Dividends in Trust Companies are declared semi-annually, out of the profits, under the same conditions as dividends are made by Banking Institutions. The dividends declared by the different Trust Companies have been generally ten per cent. per annum; and a considerable surplus has in several instances been accumulated besides.

It is not probable that a special charter for another Trust Company will be granted by the Legislature of the State of New York, as a general feeling exists that all special legislation for local objects should be prohibited by the new Constitution, consequently the Companies already chartered will have some advantages over those which will be formed under any general laws.

The Company is authorized to loan ITS CAPITAL on bond and mortgage, on unincumbered real estate in this State worth double the amount loaned, or on United States Government stocks, or State stocks, or bonds of incorporated cities of this State.

And it is further authorized to loan ITS DEPOSITS AND OTHER FUNDS on Government stocks, State stocks, or bonds of incorporated cities of this State.

This Company cannot loan any portion of its capital or deposits upon personal security.

The stock of this Company has the advantage over the stock of State and National banks in respect to taxation, in that the Company will not be liable to pay taxes on its capital or other funds invested in non-taxable Government bonds. These taxes, in this City, amount to three per cent.

☞ Circulars with full information may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 336 Broadway, corner Worth-street, New-York.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

NEW YORK UNION CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of the members of the Union Club, to take appropriate action in regard to the decease of its late President, John A. King, will be held at the Club House on Tuesday evening, the 9th of July, at 8 o'clock. GEORGE F. TALMAN, Chairman.

JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, Secretary.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

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THE BOYLE LECTURES
FOR THE YEAR 1866.
Delivered at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall.
By E. H. PLUMPTRE, M. A.,
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III.—The Training of the King.
IV.—The Names of Christ.
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VI.—The Work and Teaching of Christ.
VII.—The Ministerial Work of Christ.
VIII.—The Resurrection.
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London: ALEXANDER STRAHAN & CO.
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FINANCIAL.

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We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

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For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 10 DIFFERENCE.
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U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY. The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867. At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN,	A. M. BININGER,
WILLIAM K. THORN,	EDMUND HURRY,
JOHN T. B. MAXWELL,	DANIEL B. PIERSON,
WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE,	CHARLES BUTTS,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,	WM. P. COOLEDGE,
JOHN RANDALL,	WM. T. LONGWORTH,
ELISHA BROOKS,	RICHARD C. COMBES,
JOHN W. AMERMAN,	THOMAS B. PECK,
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was re-elected President for the ensuing year. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867. Holders of August Seven-thirty Notes are hereby informed that this issue may now be exchanged at this office for Five-twenty Bonds bearing date July 1, 1867, irredeemable for five years, and carrying six per cent interest in gold. Interest on the Seven-thirties will be paid to day of presentation, and interest on the bonds will be charged from July 1 at six per cent. in currency. Interest on the Seven-thirties will cease Aug. 15, and if not presented for exchange on or prior to that date, the holders will be deemed to have waived the privilege of conversion. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer United States.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS. THOS. BELKNAP, JR. KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK. Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

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AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK on Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1867.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$478,967 56
Due from Banks	20,080 60
Due from Directors of the Bank	28,752 00
Specie	10,264 97
Cash items, viz: Exchanges and checks	45,078 03
Stocks	10,000 00
Bills of Solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes	79,421 00
Loss and expense account	5,751 82
Furniture, fixtures and lease	19,391 70
United States taxes	252 67
Total	$669,208 55
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$200,000 00
Profits	12,235 44
Due to Banks	366 00
Due depositors, on demand	456,969 45
Total	$669,208 55

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, President, and JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier of "Stuyvesant Bank," a bank located and doing business at New-York, in the said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 29th day of June, 1867, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and at the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. WM. S. CARMAN, President. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier. Severally sworn and subscribed by both deponents, the 29th day of June, 1867. THOS. HUMBERT, Notary Public for the City and County of New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867. THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest. W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867. THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867. THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date. JOHN NEWELL, President.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.—FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, interest payable March and September, in New-York. A limited number for sale at the Chatham National Bank, at 95 per cent. L. OWEN, President. M. and E. RR. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS having thirty years to run, bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money. These bonds are regarded by savings and other institutions for a long investment as the most desirable of all the Government securities. For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867. THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York. G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867. CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY ENTITLED to Scrip of the year 1866 are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid its forfeiture. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	109⅛	109⅜	Aug. 7.30	107⅛	107⅜
Coupon, 1881	109⅝	109⅞	June 7.30	106⅞	107⅛
5-20 Regist'd '62	108½	109	July, 7.30	106⅞	107⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	111½	111⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119⅜	119⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	108¾	109	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅞	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	109	109⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅞	118⅛
5-20 " new, '65	107⅜	107½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅛	117⅜
5-20 " new, '67	107⅜	107½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116¼	116½
10-40 Registered	102⅛	102⅜	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Coupon	102⅛	102⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
Gold	138⅛	138⅜	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅜	114⅝

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
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U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
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U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
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Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
Cologne,	Lyon,	Vienna,
Darmstadt,	Mailand,	Wiesbaden,
Dresden,	Mannheim,	Zurich.

BANKING HOUSE OF TURNER BROTHERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY. WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION. TURNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES, also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. Exchange on London and Paris. Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund. JAMES BROWN, JOHN F. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

WE OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS—Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, 30 years to run. Also, Union Pacific Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due 1896, interest 6 per cent. in coin. Government Securities of all issues, bought or exchanged for the above-named bonds at full market rates. CLARK, DODGE & CO. NEW-YORK, July 8, 1867.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, July 6, 1867. SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due July 15, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Chicago Petroleum Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 28 Broadway, on the 10th inst., at 2½ P. M., to consider the question of the Company going into bankruptcy. J. STORM, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 261 and 263 Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Mrs. Macaulay will be in the City from Sept. 5 until that date. Address by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

MR. WM. S. STUART APPLETON, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16. Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

EDUCATE THE FREEDMEN.—THE NEGRO is a citizen, and is soon to be a voter. His education is of supreme importance. The New-York branch of the Freedmen's Union Commission has had 170 teachers in the field the past year. In order that it may carry on its work effectively another year, funds must be sent in now. All persons willing to aid in this work will please send their contributions to JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st.; EDWARD F. DAVIDSON, Acting Treasurer, No. 128 Pearl-st., or FRANCIS GEO. SHAW, President. No. 30 VESEY-ST., July 3, 1867.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 3 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 18. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "American School Institute," should apply now. Application Forms sent when requested. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for "TEACHERS' BULLETIN." J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY DESIRES A situation as teacher of instrumental music; could, if required, teach Latin or some of the English branches; has had ample experience. Address F. C., Box No. 4,467 New-York Post-office.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., COR. GREENWICH AND FULTON STS.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1867	58,163 24
UNPAID LOSSES	3,527 00

The Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after SATURDAY, 6th inst. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary. July 1, 1867.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO Office 156 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1867	82,191 65
Losses Unpaid	5,000 00
Assets	$327,191 65

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. A semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND AND ELECTION NOTICE. ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867. The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th July next to New-York stockholders at the Mercantile Bank. Transfer-books will be closed from the 30th instant to date of payment. Hon. W. C. Pierrepont was reelected President, and Marcellus Massey, Esq., Vice-President for the ensuing year. Applications being frequently made by the holders of the bonds issued by the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad Company, and guaranteed by the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, to exchange the same for the first mortgage sinking fund registered bonds of this Company, which has already been done to some extent, the Treasurer is authorized to continue such exchange for all that may be presented for that purpose until the further action of the Board, and upon the same terms, viz., par for par, and the interest coupons equalized. R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND. STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1867. NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, July 5, 1867. Cash capital $200,000 00. Surplus July 1, 1867 139,126 00. The regular semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. was this day declared payable on demand. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND. THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st. HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2¼ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July. F. H. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, No. 175 BROADWAY. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a dividend of seven (7) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company was declared, payable free of Government tax, on and after MONDAY, the 8th inst. At the same meeting Mr. John Edw. Kahl was unanimously elected Vice-President, and Mr. Hugo Schumann appointed Secretary of this Company. JULY 3, 1867. RUD. GARRIGUE, President.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., July 8, 1867. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDER'S dividend of seven per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand, and a scrip dividend of sixty per cent., free of tax, to parties entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 1, 1867. Also, an Interest Dividend of 6 per cent. on the outstanding scrip of the Company, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, clear of Government taxes, was declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank to-day, payable on the 10th of July proximo, until which time the transfer-book will be closed. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-ORLEANS, NEW-ORLEANS, June 29, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after SATURDAY, July 20, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York. HENRY HULL, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of Government tax, at the office No. 168 Broadway. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, N. Y., July 5, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Trustees of the Hudson Iron Company, payable at their office in this city on the 15th of July inst. to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of said Company as stockholders. S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.-Y., OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 2. WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier. NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on demand. F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO., No. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared by this Company, payable on demand. M. V. B. FOWLER, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 8. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand. J. M. TOMPKINS, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 28, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1. THOMAS R. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. SURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND. PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.) Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President. WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. JULY INTEREST FOR 1867. The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867. DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July. DEPOSITS made on or before July 19 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. JULY INTEREST FOR 1867. The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, Will pay their usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on and after July 17. DEPOSITS received in sums of $1 to $5,000 and SIX PER CENT. interest allowed thereon. DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY. Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st. Present deposits, $4,500,000. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. All deposits made on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 227 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest paid on sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before July 21 will bear interest from July 1. JOHN McLEAN, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK. Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21. SAMUEL NEWBY, President. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st. INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner South 7th-st. and 1st-st. Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st July. Bank open daily. PETER M. DINGER, President. WM. GRANDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. R. H. MACLAY, President. R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of BROWN & SARGENT, for the purpose of manufacturing every variety of gas fixtures, No. 209 Centre-st. J. H. BROWN. H. SARGENT. NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A profitable wholesale and retail business with factory attached, and now in excellent working order. The business exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year, and a profit of fifty per cent. is guaranteed. The owner's health requires an immediate change of climate, and to a gentleman desirous of changing his residence from a Northern to a Southern climate this opportunity is unsurpassed. The best of references can be given in New-York. Agents need not answer. Apply for three days, from 11 to 2 o'clock, to THOMAS W. CONWAY, No. 743 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, IMMEDIATE possession, the lease and fixtures of "Shades," No. 15 Nassau-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. The premises are in complete order for business. Reasons for selling, the proprietor has other business requiring his individual attention. Inquire on the premises.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL. WARREN WARD & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c. UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844. SPRINGMEYER BROS. LATE J. H. BELTER & CO. FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE. PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS. PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS (one lock controlling four drawers). Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture. No. 722 Broadway, New-York. Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 161 5th-av., cor. 22d-st.—Addresses may be expected at the rooms THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by H. THORN MILLER, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Messrs. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., CEPHAS BRAINERD, ALFRED WICKS, T. J. SELLEW and others, of this City, on the recent Convention held at Montreal. Young men cordially invited. R. R. McBURNEY, Sec'y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—as 2,000 patients testify. See their names at the office. No. 19 Cooper Institute.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER, OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST. FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE. MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—ON the Erie Railway, forty minutes from Chambers-st., are now offered at moderate rates, the choice building plots of the Mount Rutherford Company; fine cars, frequent trains, low fare, fine views, high land, health and beauty all around. Maps, circulars, and all information may be had from JACOB SHARPE, General Agent, No. 24 Pine-st., and agent for country property on Erie Railway.

WOODSIDE, N. J. ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK. HILL, VALLEY, AND WATER SCENERY. The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and on the completion of the Newark and Patterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories, and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory, and kitchen; on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price, $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av., and the subscribers. MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J. Post-office address, Newark, N. J.

Refer in New York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York Times Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark; J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. Q. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

WATERLOO-PLACE. FOR SALE. One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 398 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 40 acres in Westchester County, one hour's ride from New York by the New Haven Railroad; beautifully situated in a perfectly healthy region, on an eminence commanding the most extensive and charming interior water view to be found in the vicinity of New York; grounds laid out by a superior landscape gardener, and plentifully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees; land in excellent condition, and mostly in grass; improvements first class; price from $30,000 to $35,000, according to amount of land; terms easy. Address X. C. G., Box No. 1,753 Post-office.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, located near Lake Onota, Pittsfield, Berkshire County, Mass., on high ground, commanding the finest scenery in the county; house large and substantially built a few years since, with modern improvements; also a brick farm house, grapery, icehouse, stable and barn; fruit and shade in abundance; 66 acres land very productive, will be sold very low; terms easy. For full particulars inquire of GEO. W. DE LA VERGNE, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT THE Northern Railroad depot; fine two-story house, 26.40, kitchen 21 by 14, 12 rooms, 1,000 fruit-trees and vines, range, 24 acres fine land, stock, crops; also, a fine two-story house, 12 rooms, 7 acres of fine land. P. ZEGLIO, No. 13 Centre-st.

FOR SALE IN MILFORD, CONN., A very desirable house and lot, situated on Broad-st. (fronting the Park,) being the late residence of Levi Langridge, deceased. Title perfect; possession given immediately. Inquire of L. N. BEARDSLEY, Executor.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 209 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A DEsirable residence. Price $16,000. For particulars address Box No. 1,725 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE, NEWPORT, R. I., Is now open for the reception of guests. JOSEPH B. WEAVER. JUNE 27, 1867.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE, MOHEGAN LAKE—Beautifully situated for families, four miles from Peekskill, on the Hudson; one and a half hours from New-York by Hudson River Road, 30th-st.; fishing, boating, bathing, driving, &c.; terms moderate. Address WILLIAM JONES, Peekskill, N. Y.

TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Superior inducements to families and transient guests. M. T. SEYMOUR, Manager. Baggage-wagons and omnibus at depot.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS TO BE had now at the Clarendon Hotel, Saratoga Springs. Apply to or address CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor, or Delavan House, Albany.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, HANOVER-ST., BOSTON, is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect. LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, ALSO rooms on first and third floors, may be had for the Summer months or permanently, with board, at No. 48 East 21st-st., near 4th-av.; neighborhood unexceptionable.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, OCcupying a first-class house up-town, and disposed to receive a family of three persons as permanent boarders, can address Mr. ADAMS, Box 1,441 City Post-office, giving name, location and terms.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO SMALL families can be accommodated with board at a handsome residence 4½ miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan; elegant grounds, plenty of shade, boating, fishing and stabling. Address Mrs. H. F. R. Shrub Oak, Westchester Co., N. Y., or EATON & CO., 363 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYing a large house in the country, would like to take a number of single persons to board; prices from $8 to $9 per week; distant about 40 miles from City. Address CAPT. GARDINER, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED in Hackensack in a private family; location delightful; one hour from City, five minutes from depot. Address W., Box No. 144 Times Office, or call at No. 107 West 36th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, N. Y., one of the finest locations on the Sound; accessible by New-Haven Railroad or steamboat John Romer; desirable rooms for families. B. BARNARD.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 6th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 45 White-st., New-York. Steamer John Romer leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS FOR a family of seven; also, for lady and gentleman or three single gentlemen; also, back parlor; pleasantly situated in the City of Newburgh, on the Hudson; references exchanged; for terms, &c., apply immediately. Address Mrs. JANE YOUNG, No. 2 Chambers-st., Newburgh, N. Y.

THREE FAMILIES CAN FIND BOARD in a farmhouse on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch; rooms large and table and attention equal to the hotels, at about half price; also, cottages to let with board. Address DARROW'S COTTAGES, near Red Bank, N. J.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FARM-HOUSE IN a hilly country, within 40 or 50 miles of New-York, for a family of four adults, three children and servant; plenty of milk; terms moderate. Address Box No. 1,715 New-York Post-office, with particulars.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Two or three families may obtain superior accommodations at one of the most beautiful places in this healthful and attractive village. Address Post-office Box No. 27, Great Barrington, Mass.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD MAY BE OBTAINED at Spuyten Duyvil, Peekskill, East Hampton, L. I., West Haven, Conn.; good boating, fishing, bathing; plenty of fruit, milk, flowers, &c. Apply at No. 364 6th-av.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement; fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114¼ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY. Very fine large rooms, with extra light and any amount of power. Inquire on the premises, 53 and 55 Prince-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—BROOKlyn Heights, nearly opposite Wall-st. Ferry Bridge, five minutes from Fulton Ferry; location one of the best in Brooklyn; rent $200 per month. Possession given immediately. Inquire of S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Mechanics' Bank Building.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET UNTIL OCT. 1—SMALL FURNISHed house at Bergen Point, five rooms; good view; garden and barn; possession immediately; rent until Oct. 1, $200; forty minutes from City by boat or cars. Address H., Box No. 6,005 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses. Can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

DESK-ROOM—$7 50; SECOND FLOOR, MARble front building opposite Court-house; handsome offices, Nos. 6 and 7, No. 25 Chambers-st. THORNDIKE SAUNDERS.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE NEATLY FURnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife, for housekeeping. Rent $5 per week. H. E. WEBB, West Farms, N. Y.

TO LET—FOR TWO OR THREE MONTHS, A furnished house, near Erie Railroad station, within one hour's ride from the City. Inquire of E. SEYMOUR, at Times Office.

TWO FURNISHED COTTAGES ON THE Shrewsbury River, near Long Branch, to let cheap for the season or year. BRYAN & CO., 58 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—On the line of the Hudson River, worth about $20,000, for which will be given a good hotel property, (unencumbered,) of similar value. Address or apply at No. 68 Broadway, Room No. 2, first floor.

WANTED—TO RENT, WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, a small house for a small family, not over one hour from New-York. EGBERT P. WATSON, Box No. 4,436 New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A HOME WHERE her services as teacher of all the English branches, housekeeper, or companion and nurse for an invalid, would be compensation for board, a desirable home being more of an object than salary; no objection to either City or country; can produce superior testimonials for moral character and executive ability. Address C. A. M., Box No. 113 Times Office, for two days, stating where employer may be seen.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation as nurse, who truly understands the care of an infant from its birth; has no objections to go in the country and bring it up by hand if required; has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 3d-av., one door below 15th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can use any sewing-machine; or will go as chambermaid, waitress, &c.; also a woman as invalid's nurse, or care of an infant from birth. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses and general servants with unexceptionable references to the first families; many of these servants prefer the country, and are of a superior class. Apply at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO RESPECTable down Eastern American ladies, Protestants, as housekeepers in a hotel, first-class boarding-house or private family; have best of reference; understand their duties fully. Can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman, in the City or country, to do light housework and sew; where she would have a comfortable home would be more desirable than high wages. Can be seen at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike, until suited.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker a few more engagements by the day or week in families residing in or out of the city; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; reference. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 590 3d-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a respectable private family as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; no objections to the country or City. Has two years' City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 252 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; has seven years' recommendations. Call at No. 438 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; is an excellent baker; will do the general work of a small family; wages $12; City or country. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED OPERAtor on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, an engagement to go out by the day or week in private families. Call at No. 635 7th-av., second floor, between 48th and 49th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as housekeeper, or to do the housework of a small private family; has one child seven years old; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 200 East 27th-st., corner 3d-av.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation in a quiet family as chambermaid and seamstress. Wages no object; only a good home wanted. Address or call, MARY, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker to get work in the country by the day or week; understands fitting ladies' and children's dresses; terms moderate. Address DRESSMAKER, Station C, New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; will do plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at HARRISON'S, old No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; will go to most any part of the country or City; has the very best City references. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 26th-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as neat cook for a hotel or boarding-house; or would do all the cooking for a small Summer house; is competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands boneing, larding, all jellies, soups; she has the best recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av. No objection to country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, jellies and desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 21st-st., two doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, &c., thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman, lately arrived in this country, a situation as nurse; has good reference. Call or address E. C., No. 316 West 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a Protestant first-class meat and pastry cook. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation in the country; would do chamberwork. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a situation; no objections to go in the country with a City family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 54 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 119 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED woman, who has buried her husband and child, as wet nurse; no objections to travel; baby three months old. Apply at No. 129 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as laundress and chambermaid; can do fine washing; the best of reference. No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT cook; understands all its branches, making butter, and ice cream, if desired; country preferred; country and City reference. Call for two days at 11 James-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to do housework in a small private family; has good City reference. Call at No. 215 1st-av., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook in a private family; the best of reference can be given. No. 177 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress; best City references; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 134 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as seamstress or to assist with children, or chamberwork; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 4 Jane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CIVIL, COMpetent woman in the country to do housework, with her son, aged 4 years; she will take low wages. Call or address WIDOW, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, in the City or country, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress, or would travel as ladies' maid. Call or address CHAMBERMAID, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman as nurse; is capable of taking care of children from birth; best of City reference. Call at No. 128 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid or waitress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 353 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as cook; understands her business. Can be seen until engaged at No. 213 East 40th-st., (new number.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, some washing to take home, or would go out by the day; terms easy. Call for two days at No. 164 48th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Scotchwoman. Call, for two days, at No. 155 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., Room 7, in the rear.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, &c. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &c., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 186 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages, &c., to suit the times.

AT NO. 364 6TH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—Great American Employment Association. The best place in the United States to procure servants. Reception room beautifully furnished.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes to go out by the day or week. Call at No. 231 6th-av., third floor.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED and trustworthy man, who can speak the English and German languages, a situation as porter or watchman, or any other employment; is willing to go for very low wages; good references. Call at No. 134 Elizabeth-st., second floor, rear building.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE old country, a situation as coachman or groom; understands the management and care of horses; willing to go in the country, and make himself generally useful; good references. Address A. N., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, not married, a situation as coachman; has lived with some of the best families in this City and in the City of Dublin, Ireland, which his references will certify. Address, G. M., Coachman, No. 6 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who is sober, steady and willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; can present the best of references as to character, ability, &c.; country preferred. Address J. M., Box No. 294 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, who understands his business and with good recommendations, a situation; would go for moderate wages and make himself generally useful. Call or address JOSEPH, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man; has the best of City reference from his present employer, who has sold his establishment. Call at private stable, No. 5 East 39th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlishman as groom and coachman; has the best of reference; willing to make himself useful; has experience in the management of horses. Address P. B. R., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, 28 YEARS of age, a situation as gardener; was brought up to his profession; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; three years' good reference. Address GARDENER, East Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced single man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference; no objection to the country; will make himself useful. Address L. G., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE American young man as coachman or gardener; is capable, sober, honest, industrious; five years in last place; constant employment preferred to high wages; well recommended. Address WILSON, Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as waiter in a restaurant or hotel, or tend bar; understands his business well, and can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 57 Main-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, steady man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 197 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; is thoroughly competent in every respect; has no objection to the care of a horse or cow; best of reference from last employer. Address S. H., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; can take care of a horse and cow if required, and will make himself generally useful; best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 216 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and can give the best of City references. Address J. P., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, who can be highly recommended by his last employer. Apply personally or by letter to R. E., coachman, No. 402 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; best of recommendations. Apply for two days, from 10 to 3, at L. Huffer's office, No. 17 South William-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BARKEEPER a situation; one that can give satisfaction to his employer. Address E. L., Box No. 177 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, single, as coachman; has good reference. Address T. D., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN (English) to take care of horses. Address R. B., Box No. 212 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER or out-door clerk by an active man; is quick and correct at figures; thoroughly acquainted with general business routine; good reference. Address J. C., Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as salesman in a retail cigar store; salary no object; desires to learn the business; reference from last employers. Address F. T., No. 70 West 4th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO RESPECTable steady Protestant men and their wives as first-class farmers; must understand their business fully, the care of stock, &c.; wages $35; free house and other privileges. Apply at No. 157 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

WANTED—A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, Protestant, to take care of a child and do a little chamberwork; useless to apply unless she has taken care of children before and can furnish references as to being kind and patient; wages $10. No. 61 Amity-st.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and gardener; must understand both branches and be well recommended; situation permanent. Apply at the Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, after 10 o'clock.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN the office of a wholesale commission house. One that writes a good hand and not afraid of any kind of work, with the best of reference, may hear of a good place by addressing S. C. & CO., Box No. 126, Times Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER ON A country place near town; a single man, Scotch or German preferred, with the best recommendations as to character and ability. Apply, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at No. 348 Canal-st., second story, rear office.

WANTED—CLERKS, PORTERS, BARTENDERS, and watchmen for mercantile houses, hotels and steamboats; coachmen, grooms and waiters, at No. 594 Broadway, Room No. 10. Immediate employment.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR THE COUNtry, a first-class laundress, two waitresses and two bundle washers for a Summer house. At Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—TWO BOYS ABOUT 16 OR 17 years old; those preferred who are accustomed to work with machinery. Apply to J. and G. H. WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st., corner of Hester-st.

WANTED—IN A BRITISH IMPORTING HOUSE, a smart, intelligent lad about 17 years of age; one who resides with his parents preferred; salary, first year, $100. Address W. G., Box No. 141 Times Office.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, GENERAL, special and local, wanted for the City of New-York, and throughout the United States, by an established first-class Company, offering unusual advantages to agent and insurer. Lucrative contracts to successful agents. Instruction to inexperienced parties. Address, with references, LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 6,797 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS, one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly. Address B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston Mass.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed.

WE WANT A SMART, ACTIVE, RELIABLE boy for office delivery clerk; must be quick and accurate at figures, a fair penman and reside with his parents. Apply from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. WILLSON, WATROUS & CO., 1st-av. cor. 39th-st.

WAITER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands his business, and is well recommended. Apply at 5 P. M. at No. 18 Washington-square.

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS. LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES. THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury. CALL AND EXAMINE IT. C. W. COPELAND, General Agent, 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES. Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ONE NEW 25-HORSE power engine and boiler, never used. STAVELESS BARREL CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING.—THE owners, agents and Captains of towboats are invited to meet at the Washington Hotel, opposite Bowling-Green, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. By order of the CHAIRMAN. NEW-YORK, July 6, 1867.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA..........July 3
TRIPOLI..........July 10
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$100 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.
AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
BRITANNIA, Laird, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, Munro, SATURDAY, July 20.
UNITED KINGDOM, Smith, SATURDAY, July 27.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
ERIN, Hall..........SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis..........SATURDAY, July 20
ENGLAND, Cutting..........SATURDAY, July 27
VIRGINIA, Prowse..........SATURDAY, Aug. 3
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN..........July 13
MINNESOTA..........July 31
CHICAGO..........Aug. 14
NEBRASKA..........Aug. 28
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........July 13
ETNA..........WEDNESDAY..........July 17
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY..........July 20
EDINBURGH..........WEDNESDAY..........July 24
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY..........July 27
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice..........Saturday, July 20
ARAGO..........H. A. Gadsden..........Saturday, Aug. 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner..........Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON..........C. H. Townsend..........Saturday, Aug. 31
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice..........Saturday, Sept. 14
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS..........$120
SECOND-CLASS..........70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. Archer.
MEDWAY, Capt. Harris.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin..........90 00
Steerage..........40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms..........$75—$90 00
Steerage..........32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin..........$170 | Steerage..........$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS..Surmont..........SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE..........Lemarie..........SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE..........Duchesne..........SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $130; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ..........Hilliard..........SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $40, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Aug. 17.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Aug. 31.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, August 14.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage..........$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS FOR "RUSSIA" AND "TRIPOLI" must be on board at the Company's wharf, Jersey City, by 11 o'clock on Wednesday, 10th instant. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. Jones, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July 13, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Charles Hoyer..........July 27
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. Rogers..........Aug. 10
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing every alternate THURSDAY from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
COLUMBIA, D. B. Barton, Master, July 11.
MORRO CASTLE, Richard Adams, Master, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $230 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. Pleasants, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Lapidge.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Sutton.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Caverly.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on THURSDAY, July 11, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway.
JUNE 27, 1867. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, July 11.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Baker, sails THURSDAY, July 18.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
MURRAY'S LINE.
Every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, Bulkley, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 9.
LEO, Dearborn, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 16.
Connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central RR. and Atlantic and Gulf RR. and Florida steamers to all points South and West. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 13,
SATURDAY, July 27.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail punctually at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship E. B. SOUDER, Capt. Lebby, will sail on THURSDAY, July 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. Gager, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on July 20.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. Eaton, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, July 20.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be reshipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPMASTERS AND OWNERS ARE INVITED on board the clipper ship GUARDIAN to witness the working of Peterson's new rig, for furling and setting all sails without leaving the deck, at 11 o'clock today. Pier No. 11 East River.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE CAN HAVE trunks, packages, valuables sent to any part of Europe, at moderate charge, through the American European Express. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 72 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASANT DAILY EXCURSION TO
PERTH AMBOY AND KEYPORT,
Touching each way at
ELIZABETHPORT, UNION, ROSSVILLE AND TOTTENSVILLE.
The favorite Steamer
WM. HARRISON,
On and after July 5, will leave foot of BARCLAY-ST. (South side) daily (Sundays excepted) at 8½ o'clock. In returning, will leave Keyport at 1½ o'clock P. M.
Excursion tickets to Keyport, 60 cents; excursion tickets to Perth Amboy and intermediate landings, 40 cents.
Single passage at regular rates.
Freight taken at regular rates.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. Mottee, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID YACHT HATTIE SHEAY, lying at foot of 54th-st., East River, is now ready to receive charters every day in the week for pleasure parties or Fishing Banks; terms reasonable; manned by experienced sailors. For particulars inquire in the skirt store of J. S. WETHERBY, corner of 46th-st. and 3d-av.

TO CONEY ISLAND AND THE OCEAN—Cross Fulton, Wall, South or Hamilton Ferries, take cars to Greenwood, which connect with steam passenger cars "to the beach," stopping at Bath, New-Utrecht and way stations. Fare 20 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. Annett, leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PIC-nics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. Ben. Brayton, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. Simmons, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 28 Coenties-slip, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH and EAST, via New-York Central Railroad and Northern Railroads and Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 35	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 33	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 70	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 50	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 30	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.
The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. E. T. Wilson, will commence her regular trips to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburgh, at 10, and 2; Broome-st. at 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip at 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, (lower side,) at 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., Brooklyn, at 11 and 3 o'clock, connecting with the North River boat from Coney Island.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW. TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., Short Pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	6½ A. M.	Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	6½ A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8 A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.
Friday, 5th	6¾ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 9th	9 A. M.	Tuesday, 9th	1 P. M.
Wednesday, 10th	10 A. M.	Wednesday, 10th	2 P. M.
Thursday, 11th	10½ A. M.	Thursday, 11th	2½ P. M.
Friday, 12th	11½ A. M.	Friday, 12th	3 P. M.
Saturday, 13th	2½ P. M.	Saturday, 13th	6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare $1. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, at 12 o'clock noon; and steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, Capt. B. F. King, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6:45, arriving in New-York at 10 A. M.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. Marshall, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, for the above-named places, at 3 P. M.; returning, leaves Northport at 6 and Willett's Point at 8:15 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (BAYVILLE.)—The fast and commodious steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. Samuel E. Underhill, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M., daily, for the above-named places.

FOR SING SING—LANDING AT YONKERS, Irvington and Tarrytown, daily, Sundays excepted. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, from Warren-st. Pier at 4:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Sing Sing at 6:30 A. M., landing as above. Freight taken for all the above landings except Tarrytown.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITE-stone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, Chas. Post, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily, Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.—THE ELEGANT steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DRY GOODS

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Are closing out the entire balance of
LINEN DRESS GOODS,
at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway.
Have a very complete assortment of
REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS
AND
IRISH PILLOW LINENS,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a very complete assortment of
IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c.,
of their own importation, which they offer at low prices.
Every article warranted.

LAKE & McCREERY,
No. 471 Broadway,
Preparatory to taking their semi-annual account of stock, have made
"AN IMMENSE AND FINAL REDUCTION"
in the prices of all their remaining Spring and Summer goods of every description.
They call attention to entire lines of goods reduced to 25 cents; entire lines of rich goods reduced, in many instances, to
"ONE-THIRD THEIR ORIGINAL COST."
White goods, laces and embroideries, specially adapted for Summer wear, at greatly reduced prices.
Also, a great reduction in prices in the cloak and shawl department.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS.
$1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2.
The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MACKENZIE'S SILK SACQUES REDUCED to $20, $25, $30, $35.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS from $10 to $75, formerly $20 to $100. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

KELLEY'S ISLAND CATAWBA WINE, in the original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, sole agent of the Kelley's Island Company for the United States, Canada East and West Indies. Office and vaults, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., corner of Nassau.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

Important to Tourists.

BAGGAGE or FREIGHT for Saratoga, Lake Mahopac, Lake George, Lake Champlain, the River St. Lawrence and Rapids, Manchester, Vt., and all places in Northern New-York, Vermont and Canada, and on the line of the Harlem Railroad, called for and delivered at residences. *Directions to call left at our office or sent by mail will receive prompt attention.*

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 65 Broadway.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c.
For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. Gibbs, leaves Pier No. 28 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. Hildreth, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M., for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M. and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at David-son & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.
During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and pier No. 30 Duane-st. at 5:15 P. M., touching on last trip at pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M., at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED. C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGAR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop-dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st. from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.
Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interests to do so.
GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BRESE.
J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL,
G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.
Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS ARE SOLICITED from contractors for grading and macadamizing the highway in the Town of Westchester, for a distance of three miles south of Westchester Village. A profile of the work can be seen and specifications had on application to J. HUSSON, Secretary of Commissioners, No. 42 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:
115,000 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.
30,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.
14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.
20,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.
2,000 pounds of 6-inch wrought spike.
27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrag bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.
3,600 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.
16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.
And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 30 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 20 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, a putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.
The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.
The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.
Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.
Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS.
Sealed Proposals will be received by the Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at the office of the Superintendent, Middletown, Conn., until MONDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following specified articles, viz.:
236 castiron window sash. A model sash, with specifications, can be examined at the office.
325 wooden sash, to be constructed of clear, seasoned white pine. Drawings and specifications at the office.
All of the above to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, Middletown, Conn., on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.
25,000 feet of Roofing Slate, dark color preferred; one-half to be delivered at Railroad Depot or on the Hospital Dock, on or before the 1st day of September, 1867; the balance to be delivered on or before the 1st day of October, 1867. Specimens of slate are requested with each proposal.
Best quality Single American Glass:
About 3,000 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x14.
About 1,300 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x13.
300 lights, 16x20.
200 lights, 15x28.
180 lights, 16x24.
10 lights, 14x20.
64 lights, 11x16.
To be delivered on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.
Also, Roof Bolts by the pound:
500 bolts, ¾ inch, from 1 to 8 feet in length.
36 bolts, 2 inch, 10 feet in length, with heads, nuts, washers and swivels.
4 bolts, 2 inch, 20 feet long, with heads, nuts, washers, and swivels.
To be delivered on or before the 15th day of August, 1867.
Further information can be had at the office.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. M. SHEW, M. D., Superintendent.
Dated JUNE 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 11th of July instant, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.:
1 "E" flat Picolo, coco wood, 6 German silver keys.
1 "F" Flute, coco wood, 6 German silver keys.
5 "B" flat Clarionets, coco wood, 13 German silver keys with rings.
1 "E" flat Clarionet, coco wood, 13 German silver keys with rings.
3 "E" flat Cornets, brass, front bell, 3 valves, rotary.
2 "B" flat Cornets, brass, front bell, 3 valves, rotary.
4 "E" flat Altos, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
2 "B" flat Tenors, brass, bell up, 3 vales, rotary.
1 "B" flat Baritone, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
1 "B" flat Bass, brass, bell up, 4 valves, rotary.
2 "E" flat basses, brass, bell up, 3 valves, rotary.
Each instrument must be accompanied with a music stand.
2 Small Drums.
1 Bass Drum.
1 pair Turkish Cymbals.
1 dozen "E" flat Clarionet Reeds.
3 dozen "B" flat Clarionet Reeds.
52 March Books.
1 ream of best Music Paper.
The above-named instruments to be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they may propose to furnish.
Further information can be had at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing musical instruments," and be addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, June 17, 1867.
PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED "Proposals for Navy Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of July next, for TEN THOUSAND PAIRS BLUE SATINET TROWSERS; 6,000 pairs deliverable in New-York and 4,000 pairs in Boston. Also, TEN THOUSAND BLUE FLANNEL OVERSHIRTS; 6,000 deliverable in New-York and 4,000 in Boston; both articles to be of the navy standard, and delivered at the Navy-yards at the above-named places within sixty days after notification of the acceptance of a proposal, and there pass the usual inspection.
For a description of the articles and the packages to contain them, bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy-yards; and for information (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy-yards.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed; the responsibility of the guarantors to be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District in which they reside.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles, and has the license required by act of Congress.
H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, Room No. 6, County Court-house, Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., on Monday, July 15, 1867, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said county, about 292,000 pounds of fresh and corned beef, mutton, veal, pork, suet and liver; 75 bushels hard clams, 3,450 barrels of flour, 28,900 pounds of fresh fish, 53,000 pounds sugar and proportionate quantities of tea, molasses, coffee, mustard, pepper, starch, oil, salt, beans, rice, lard, salt codfish, mackerel, pork, Castile soap, shoes, straw, oats, Indian meal, oak and pine wood and coal. Also, coal and wood for the poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.
Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the office of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the Court-house, W. D., and at the corner of Union-av. and Meserole-st., E. D. No other form will be accepted.
JOHN MONTGOMERY, JOSEPH ALTENBRAND, } Supply Com'ers.
ALMSHOUSE, June 21, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY,
CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
HENRY P. SEE,
JAMES HARRISON,
JAMES W. BOOTH,
Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. RUSSELL,
MATTHIAS CLARK,
JOHN AITKIN, Jr.,
WALTER W. ADAMS,
DAVID WALKER,
Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN JASPER,
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWD. MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees Eleventh Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD SCHELL,
JOSIAH LANE,
HENRY W. TAILER,
OTIS D. SWAN,
JAMES W. OLIVER,
Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

CHERRY HILL RAILROAD.—SEALED proposals will be received till SATURDAY, July 27, inst., at 10 A. M., at the office of C. H. Voorhis, No. 1 Exchange-place, Jersey City, for the construction of a railroad from Hackensack Junction, on the Northern Railroad, through the Village of Hackensack, to a point on the lands of John S. Lozier, at Newbridge. Plans and specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained at the office of C. H. VOORHIS. The Company reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
PETER J. ACKERMAN, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!
The renowned American LILIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS EVER KNOWN ON THE FACE OF THE GLOBE,
will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.
The Summer Dramatic Company will perform
TRYING IT ON and
THE ARTIST'S WIFE.
To be seen at all hours:
THREE MUSEUMS IN ONE.
THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF THE UTICA MUSEUM,
together with the recent curiosities purchased
FROM EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE.
Also, the ENORMOUS COLLECTION of rare AFRICAN SKINS, HORNS, TUSKS, SKELETONS and ANIMALS, collected by the
GREAT LION-SLAYER, GORDON CUMMING,
All of which are conspicuously displayed in
TEN SPACIOUS AND ELEGANT SALOONS.
The entire being a GREATER VARIETY of valuable curiosities than was contained in Mr. Barnum's former Museum, which it took
FIFTY YEARS TO COLLECT.
GREAT LIVING WONDERS.
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 230 POUNDS!
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL,
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with 9 YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL,
HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 8, AND DURING THE WEEK,
PROF. LOGRENIA,
THE GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
LEARNED BIRDS, CATS AND MICE,
SINGING AND DANCING.
CURIOSITIES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Admission 30 cents, children 15 cents.

LESLIE, HERO OF NIAGARA FALLS, at High Bridge this afternoon, July 9, on the tight rope. Robertson's Brass Band will be in attendance. Don't fail to see him.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, SUCCESSORS to Cummings & Jennys, factory and warerooms Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York. The vast improvements recently made in these instruments render them equal to any in the country, while the prices charged for them is by far the most reasonable. Second-hand Pianos at low prices.

PIANO-FORTES.—NINETEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

40 PIANO-FORTES, NEW AND SECOND-hand, from $75 to $600, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AUCTION SALES.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.
RICHARD WALTERS will sell on TUESDAY, July 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 223 East 20th-st., four fine carriage horses, one phaeton, one coupe, one dog-cart, two coaches, sleigh, double and single gold-mounted harness, robes, whips, blankets; also one superior team of bay carriage horses. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.
D. GILLESPIE, Deputy.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF RAILROAD AND COAL STOCKS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors:
215 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each.
100 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Co., $100 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 9, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:
2,600 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Mary E. Rowland*, from Palermo.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, AT 2½ o'clock P. M. precisely, at No. 5 Grand-st., between Gates and Fulton avs., furniture, as good as new—mahogany parlor suite, in hair cloth; mahogany and painted chamber sets, marble tops, mattresses, window shades, hat stand, large and small walnut office tables, velvet and other carpets, refrigerator, crockery and kitchen furniture.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.
ON THE PETITION OF HARVEY LULL, of Hoboken, N. J., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 31st day of January, 1854, and ante-dated Jan. 2, 1854, for an improvement in shutter hinges, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 2d day of January, 1868, it is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.
Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application.
Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office twenty days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within ten days after filing the testimony.
Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the TIMES, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER, Commissioner of Patents.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, comprising the 9th, 15th and 16th Wards of the City of New-York.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the List, of Valuations and Enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the Acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by Deputy, for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of June until the 13th day of July, 1867, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.
The Lists herein referred to comprise the Special Taxes on Businesses, Trades and Professions, and the taxes on Carriages, Billiard Tables, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, for the year ending May 1, 1868, and the taxes upon Incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1866.
All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the Lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 15, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.
ANNUAL NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.
The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY BUSINESS to transact with the estate of ROB'T MARCHER, deceased, and especially in matters affecting patent rights, rents, royalties, payments or purchases, &c., will apply at No. 449 West 20th-st., or to WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway, New-York City.
REBECCA A. MARCHER, Executrix.
JOHN LANE, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of July, 1867, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following Courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of August, 1867:
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY,
commencing MONDAY, July 8, the wonderful
BENI-ZONG-ZONG ARABS.
30 GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
including
THIRTEEN BEAUTIFUL LITTLE ARAB BOYS
and
SEVENTEEN WILD KNIGHTS OF SAHARA.
THE CHAMPION ATHLETES OF THE WORLD.
Together with the unapproachable Spanish gymnast,
HERMANOZ CANIPOMANEZ.
The performance will commence each evening with A POPULAR COMEDIETTA.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; commences at 8.
GREAT SUCCESS. GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE NEW IRISH DRAMA,
in three acts and a prologue, written expressly for
MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Mosford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLS OF SHANDON,
produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.
THIS EVENING,
AND
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK.
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, July 9:
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRD
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission 50 cents.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 9, 1867,
SECOND APPEARANCE OF JULIA DEAN.
RECEIVED LAST EVENING WITH A MOST CORDIAL WELCOME.
FAZIO; OR, THE ITALIAN WIFE.
BIANCA..........JULIA DEAN
SATURDAY—FIRST JULIA DEAN MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TUESDAY.
MACBETH.
Macbeth, J. B. Studley; Macduff, W. H. Whalley; Lady Macbeth, Mrs. W. G. Jones, supported by the Company.
Dancing and laughable Farce conclude.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET..........Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, July 9, at 8.
1. March, "Festival," (new)..........Rietz.
2. Overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream"..........Mendelssohn.
3. Waltz, "Buergersinn," (new)..........Strauss.
4. Grand Selection, "L'Africaine"..........Meyerbeer.
5. Overture, "Jessonda"..........Spohr.
6. Andante from the Fifth Symphony..........Beethoven.
7. Tarantelle, with Flute and Clarionet Obligato, (new)..........Saint-Saens.
Messrs. SIEDLER and BOEHM.
8. March of Victory, "Von Fels zum Meer," (new)..........Liszt.
9. Overture, "William Tell"..........Rossini.
10. Song without Words, "Jugend Erinnerung" (new)..........Bach.
Messrs. ELLER and SCHMITZ.
11. Polka Mazurka, "Frauenherz," (new)..........Strauss.
12. Polka, "For Ever," (new)..........Strauss.
Conductor..........THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

MR. HENRY GEBHARD'S PRIVATE SWIMMING SCHOOL and SALT WATER BATHS, foot of 64th, 65th and 66th sts., East River. Instruction given to ladies exclusively, gentlemen and children. Apply for circulars at No. 161 5th-av., Gymnasium. No single baths.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK
at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY will now be sold at
GREAT BARGAINS,
No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FRESH FROM THE COUNTRY—TWO high-bred trotting geldings, (pedigrees given;) stylish, fast and of great promise for training. Also, a beautiful and well broken boy's pony (thoroughbred and fast.) Can be seen this week at CRAGIN'S stables, corner 7th-av. and 40th-st., after Wednesday.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

A FINE BAROUCHE, TWO COUPE Rockaways, two top wagons, two pony tubs, 500 carriages and harness, 20 per cent. less than Broadway stores. HARRIS, 4th-st. and Broadway.

HORSES FOR SALE.—THREE SADDLE horses, one pair carriage horses, one coupe horse and one trotting team; all very fine. Inquire of CHAS. W. BATHGATE, Jerome Park.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES CAN BE procured on a farm near New-Hamburgh, on the banks of the Hudson River, at reasonable terms. For particulars address T. D. BISHOP, No. 39½ Carmine-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME PONEY 14½ HANDS, sound and kind in single or double harness; has been used to the saddle. Apply at No. 433 4th-av.

A BRIGHT BAY, BLACK POINTS, SIX years old; fine driver. Inquire in coal yard, 39th-st. and 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—AN ENVELOPE ADdressed "The property of J— D—" (name in full.) Information received and finder rewarded. Address Box No. 3,509 New-York Post-office.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st., first floor. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other one. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Her circular to married ladies sent free by mail.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

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PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

New Reconstruction Measures Introduced in the Senate and House.

The Execution of Maximilian and Santa Anna—Information Called For.

A Committee to Investigate the Assassination Conspiracy.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Special Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, and Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, absent heretofore this session, appeared in their seats.

A NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the several bills on reconstruction, referred to that Committee, and with them a new bill, entitled "A bill to give effect to the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," which was read once by its title.

Mr. WILSON called for the second reading in full.

Mr. SUMNER said he should object to the bill proceeding beyond the first stage to-day. The proceedings of Friday convinced him of the necessity of taking advantage of all the rules of the Senate to prevent hasty action on this measure.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if the Senator from Massachusetts was going to show so much captiousness, he would report his bill as an amendment, and it would not then be liable to his objection.

Mr. SUMNER inquired if Mr. TRUMBULL meant to press his bill to a vote to-day.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Of course I cannot press it.

Mr. SUMNER—Well I do not know. Since the vote of Friday I cannot see what the Senate cannot do. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL was very free to say that he did not expect to press the bill to a vote to-day.

Mr. SUMNER would withdraw his objection with the understanding that the bill would not be pressed to-day.

Mr. TRUMBULL would enter into no understanding with the Senator from Massachusetts. The bill could be put over after its reading by a single objection, and the Senator from Massachusetts could make the objection if he chose.

The bill was then read at length and ordered to be printed. It is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the true intent and meaning of the act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, was, is and shall be construed to be, that the military authority of the United States in said rebel States, as provided in said act, was and is paramount to any civil Government existing therein; makes all such civil Governments subordinate to such military authority, and prohibits them from interfering in any way with the exercise of such military authority.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the Armies of the United States, whenever in the opinion of such commander the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and the exercise of official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising or professing to hold or exercise any civil or military office or duty in such district under any power, election, appointment or authority derived from or granted by or claimed under any so-called State or the government thereof, or any municipal or other division thereof; and upon such suspension or removal, such commander, subject to the approval of the General aforesaid, shall have power to provide, from time to time, for the performance of the said duties of such officer or person so suspended or removed by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army to perform the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all powers of suspension, removal and detail granted in the preceding section to district commanders.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the acts of the officers of the army already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers, and appointing others in their stead, are hereby confirmed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Boards of Registration provided for in the act entitled "An Act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, passed March 23, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain upon such facts or information as they can obtain whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath required by said act shall not be conclusive on such question, and no person shall be registered unless such Board shall decide that he is entitled thereto; and such Board shall also have power to examine, under oath, to be administered by any member of such Board, any one touching the qualifications of any person claiming registration.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State, or who has held any executive or judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and who has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemy, therefore is entitled to be registered, or to vote, and the words "executive or judicial office in any State" in said oath mentioned shall be construed to include all civil offices created by law for the administration of the general laws of the State.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for completing the original registration, provided for in said act, may, in the discretion of the commander of any district, be extended to the first day of October, 1867, and the Boards of Registration shall have power, and it shall be their duty, commencing twenty days prior to any election under said act, and upon reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of three days the registration lists, and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike out the name of such person from the list, and such person shall not be allowed to vote, and such Board shall also during the same period add to such registry the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said act, who have not been already registered, and no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That section 4 of said last-named act shall be construed to authorize the Commanding General named therein, whenever he shall deem it needful, to remove any member of a Board of Registration and to appoint another person in his stead, and to fill any vacancy in such board.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. HENDERSON asked leave to offer two resolutions calling for information on the subject of Indian difficulties, which, after debate, were decided to be in order under the resolution of Friday last, which excludes legislative business not pertaining to Reconstruction, during the present session. The resolutions were offered and adopted. They are addressed, severally, to the Secretaries of the Interior and of War, and call upon these officers for all information, reports and orders in their possession touching the nature, origin and extent of the nature of the Indian difficulties on the frontier.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CHANDLER called up a resolution offered by him a few days since, calling upon the Secretary of State for copies of correspondence between him and LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, while the latter was Minister to Mexico, and all correspondence with the successor of Mr. CAMPBELL since his appointment. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution calling upon the Secretary of State for all information in his possession touching recent events in Mexico.

Mr. WILLIAMS was glad that resolution had been offered. He thought our relations with Mexico were not what they ought to be, and that the country ought to watch carefully the management of our Mexican affairs.

Mr. HOWARD inquired what information Mr. SUMNER expected to get by this resolution. According to the newspaper reports, the adventurer MAXIMILIAN had been executed lately. Did Mr. SUMNER expect to get particulars of that affair?

Mr. SUMNER said he expected to get the particulars of the arrest, trial and execution of MAXIMILIAN; he hoped also to get the proceedings in the case of SANTA ANNA, whose arrest and execution might possibly raise a question of International law.

Mr. HOWARD was glad that the facts in connection with MAXIMILIAN would be forthcoming under this resolution. He entertained the belief that if the truth was fully communicated, it would have a very beneficial effect in correcting a sort of childish sentimentalism, if he might be allowed that expression, on the subject of the execution; or, in other words, the just punishment of one who, according to his (Mr. HOWARD's) idea, was the most arrant felon of the present day.

The resolution of Mr. SUMNER was adopted.

THE CAPITAL POLICE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a resolution of the House for a joint committee to inquire into and report upon the mode in which the law regulating the appointment of the capital Police had been carried into effect.

The question was raised whether, under the resolution of Friday, this matter could be considered, and by a vote of the Senate it was decided in the negative—yeas, 8; nays, 27.

MAXIMILIAN'S PROCLAMATION.

Mr. CHANDLER said he wished to offer a resolution. He saw by the news from Europe that France and Austria had suspended diplomatic relations with Mexico, and had gone into mourning over the death of MAXIMILIAN.

Mr. SUMNER interrupted Mr. CHANDLER to insist that he offer his resolution first, and then let the question come up whether the Senate would consider it to-day.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would do that.

The resolutions were then read. They recite in full, in a preamble, the decree of MAXIMILIAN, issued October 3, 1865, and assert that, whereas certain Mexican officers therein named, and 10,000 other Mexican officers and men, were inhumanely murdered in cold blood, after having surrendered as prisoners of war, in violation of every law and usage of civilized warfare, and directs the Committee on Foreign Relations to examine into and report upon the facts herein stated at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. CHANDLER was about to address the Senate on the above, when, Mr. SUMNER objecting, it went over.

Mr. CHANDLER—Very well; I can say what I have to say to-morrow.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The resolution of the House tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. SHERIDAN came up, when Mr. POMEROY raised the point that the Senate could not consider it under the resolution of Friday.

Mr. TIPTON moved to suspend the resolution of Friday to allow the passage of all these resolutions of thanks.

Mr. GRIMES said he was not prepared to vote on these resolutions. A few years ago the highest compliment that could be paid to an officer was a resolution of thanks. It was now proposed to pay this compliment, and base it on newspaper reports merely. If these commanding officers were to be thanked he did not see why the Governors of Territories should not be thanked also.

The question was then put whether the Senate could, under the resolution of Friday, act upon the resolution of thanks to Gen. SHERIDAN, and was decided in the negative, yeas 8, nays 27. Messrs. Cameron, Drake, Ramsey, Sumner and Wade in the negative.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution to rescind the resolution of Friday last. [Laughter.]

Several Senators objected.

Mr. SUMNER—Very well; I shall keep it before the Senate every day.

BOUNTIES TO MISSOURI TROOPS.

Mr. DRAKE moved that the Senate take a concurrent resolution of the House directing the reënrollment of a bill of last session for the payment of bounties to certain Missouri troops. The bill was passed by both Houses last session, but was not presented to the President in time to receive his signature.

Mr. ROSS hoped the Senate would pass this resolution. The failure of the bill to receive the President's signature in time was his fault, although it was unavoidable.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the bill having failed under the circumstances named, must be passed anew.

Pending the consideration of this subject the Senate, at 1:40 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SPALDING, it was ordered that the same allowance for newspapers and stationery be made to members during the present adjourned session as for a short session of Congress.

THE CAPITOL POLICE.

Mr. COBB offered a concurrent resolution for a Select Committee of two Senators and three Representatives, to inquire into the appointment and efficiency of the Capitol Police. Agreed to.

A KENTUCKY MEMBER SWORN IN.

Mr. ADAMS, Representative from the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky, whose name was not included in the resolutions referring the case of other Kentucky members to the Committee on Elections, was qualified by taking the oath.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The Speaker then proceeded as the first business in order of Monday, to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions. Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:

By Mr. BALDWIN—Concurring in the deliverance of the Republic of Mexico from its foreign enemies. To Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled, That we rejoice sincerely in the deliverance of the Republic of Mexico from the great peril to which it has been exposed by a conspiracy of the arrogant monarchies of Europe, and in the overthrow and destruction of the agents of their conspiracy, who have so inexcusably waged a bloody, relentless and most barbarous warfare against the people and free institutions of Mexico.

Resolved, That we have seen with much dissatisfaction the failure of the Foreign Department of our own Government to support the welfare and honor of republican institutions to such an extent as its whole duty required in its behavior to the parties to this desperate struggle between free institutions and fillibustering monarchy; and that we call upon the American people to insist that the foreign policy of their Government shall hereafter be regulated by higher and nobler aims in cases of a similar kind.

By Mr. POLAND—Relating to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. BUTLER—For the relief of Admiral FARRAGUT and the officers and men of the fleet who passed Forts St. Philip and Jackson, in April, 1862. To the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. JENCKES—To regulate the civil service of the United States, and promote the efficiency thereof. To Select Committee on the subject.

By Mr. BARNES—In reference to the New-York Post-office. To the Post-office Committee.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the sum of $500,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for building a Post-office in the City of New-York, the site for which has already been secured and paid for by the Government; and that the said sum be placed to the credit of the Commissioners for erecting such building.

By Mr. MILLER—To repeal the Bankruptcy Act of March 2, 1867. To Judiciary Committee.

In reference to the appointment of several officers. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEVENS, of New-Hampshire—To remove the District Court terms from Exeter to Manchester, N. H. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. MERCUR—In reference to deserters from the army and navy. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPALDING—To grant American registers to certain vessels. To Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio—Proposing an amendment to the Constitution. To Judiciary Committee.

It declares, among other things, that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State or Territory wherein they reside, and after 1867 all citizens of the United States becoming twenty-one years of age, and all who may thereafter be naturalized, shall be required to read and write the English language as a qualification. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned among the several States according to the number of inhabitants in each. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who was a member of any Legislature or Convention which passed an ordinance of secession, and who voted therefor, or who had a commission above the rank of captain in the insurgent army during the rebellion, or who having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may by concurrent vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including the debts incurred for pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void. Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

By Mr. JULIEN—For an increase of compensation to mechanics and employes of the Washington Navy-yard. To Committee on Expenses of the Navy Department.

RELATIVE TO AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

By Mr. BROOKS—Declaring that the governments or peoples that execute in cold blood prisoners of war, who should be treated according to the laws of war, have so violated the great principles of national law, as well as of Christianity and humanity, as to deserve from the United States none of the protection given by its neutrality law, and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House and Senate to report a bill repealing so much of the neutrality laws as forbid the organization in the United States of emigration to other parties, to effect and secure settlement in Mexico. To Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana—Joint resolutions in reference to Mexico; generally the same as those offered by him last Friday, except that the resolution which declares the invasion of Mexico to have been concerted between American slaveholders and European democracy, is preceded by a waiver of all expression of opinion as to any particular act or acts of the Mexican Government.

By Mr. WOOD—Joint resolution in reference to Mexican affairs, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House, and of Foreign Relations in the Senate, be requested to inquire into and report what action should be taken by the Government of the United States, in view of the forcible abduction of Gen. SANTA ANNA from an American vessel by the Mexican forces in June last; and whether existing treaty between the United States and Mexico and the law of nations were not violated in that case in such manner, together with other outrages against the rights and property of Americans, as to call for immediate and summary action upon the part of this Government.

To Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By Mr. JUDD—To enforce obedience to the Military Reconstruction Act. To Reconstruction Committee.

By Mr. HARDING—Declaring that Congress has heard with unalloyed satisfaction the announcement of the triumph of the Republicans of Mexico over the enemies of freedom, and congratulating President JUAREZ and his noble compatriots on the overthrow of MAXIMILIAN and the mission of the French Empire. To Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. DRIGGS—In reference to the destruction of shade trees and shrubbery. To Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MUNGER—Requesting the Secretary of State to communicate the facts that have come to the knowledge of the Government concerning the abduction of Gen. SANTA ANNA from the steamer *Virginia*. To Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NOELL—Abolishing national banks, redeeming bank notes with legal tenders and making legal tender notes receivable for duties on imports. To Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KELLEY—Providing that whenever the people of a State propose to change the organic law by the formation of a new State Constitution, and whenever any of the people shall be prohibited from exercising the elective franchise on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, such Constitution shall not become the organic law until ratified by Congress. To Judiciary Committee.

MISSOURI TROOPS.

Mr. McCLURG called attention to the fact that a bill passed at last session, placing certain Missouri troops on the same footing with others as to bounty, was not signed by the President, because it was not presented to him until two days after the last adjournment.

The Speaker expressed a difference of opinion from the position taken by the President, and held that, whereas, the President might not have the constitutional right to sign the bill, if Congress had adjourned, that question had not arisen in this case, Congress having only taken a recess.

Mr. McCLURG introduced concurrent resolutions for the reënrolment of the bill.

Mr. GARFIELD expressed the opinion that what the President had indorsed on the bill as his reason for not signing it operated as a veto.

The Speaker ruled otherwise, the bill not having been returned with the President's objections.

Mr. ELIOT suggested that the bill had become a law by reason of the President not having returned it within ten days.

The Speaker declined to decide that question at present.

Mr. SPALDING moved the reference of the concurrent resolution to the Judiciary Committee. Rejected.

The concurrent resolution was adopted.

THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN AND SANTA ANNA.

Mr. BANKS offered a resolution requesting the President to furnish official correspondence or other information received by the Government relating to the capture and execution of MAXIMILIAN, and the arrest and reported execution of SANTA ANNA, and that the Clerk of the House have the same printed for the use of the members.

Mr. ORTH moved as an amendment that the President also communicate information in reference to a certain agreement said to have been entered into between the United States, European and West Virginia Land and Mining Company, and certain reputed agents of the Government of Mexico in reference to the issuance of certain bonds and certain mining claims.

The resolution was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in reference to the cases of the Kentucky members, stating in detail the allegations against their loyalty, and respectfully declaring that no person who had been engaged in the rebellion, or given aid and comfort to it, should be permitted to be sworn as a member; but that the disloyalty of constituencies or the irregularity of elections were matters that pertained to a contest in the ordinary way, and should not prevent the person holding the certificate from taking his seat.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWES presented an answer of Mr. YOUNG, one of the Kentucky members, to the statement of Mr. MCKEE, denouncing it as malicious and false, declaring that he can conscientiously take the oath required by law, and is ready and willing to do so; and denouncing Mr. MCKEE's slur on the Kentucky Democracy as one that could only have proceeded from a heart abounding in malice and uncharitableness. Referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. BROOKS presented a protest of Mr. BECK, another of the Kentucky members. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. LOGAN offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the acts of disloyalty alleged against the Kentucky members, with power to send for persons and papers, and to sit during the recess. Adopted.

The Speaker presented a letter from Mr. NICHOLSON, asking to be excused from further service on the Committee on Elections, as he thought the minority could be better served by the appointment of some other member.

Mr. DAWES moved that the question of excusing Mr. NICHOLSON be postponed, expressing the hope that he would continue to serve on the Committee.

The question was postponed.

REPORTS OF CABINET MEETINGS.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, offered a resolution reciting that there was published in the *National Intelligencer* of the 21st of June last what was styled an authorized statement of the proceedings of the Cabinet meeting in reference to the interpretation of the Reconstruction laws, and requesting the President to inform the House whether such publication was made by his authority or with his knowledge or consent, and whether they fully and completely recount all the proceedings, conclusions and determinations of the President and Cabinet, and requesting him to furnish to the House a true copy of the full and complete proceedings.

Mr. ROSS moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost.

The resolution was adopted; 103 to 26.

THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Mr. BUTLER asked leave to offer a preamble and series of resolutions.

The latter were subsequently modified by him, and the preamble was withdrawn.

The preamble and the resolutions as finally adopted are as follows:

Whereas, No investigation of all the facts and circumstances connected with the assassination of the late lamented President of the United States has been had by competent authority, tending to show who were the persons engaged in the conspiracy to do the act; its inducements, its objects, its instruments and the means of accomplishment; and,

Whereas, Such investigation cannot be fully had, on account of justice trying one or more of the conspirators in a single issue, trammelled with questions of admissibility of evidence confined to the issue; therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That a Special Committee of Five Members of the House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with the assassination of the late lamented President of the United States, and to record the facts thereby obtained, and to report the same to the House at any time, with such recommendations as may seem proper.

Be it further resolved, That such committee for the purposes of this investigation shall have power to administer oaths, to send for persons and papers, and appoint a clerk and stenographer, and to sit during any recess of the House; and that the expense of the investigation be paid from the Contingent Fund of the House.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of all testimony taken by the Committee on Judiciary of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress, and germane to the subject, be referred to said committee.

Be it further resolved, That as the crime to be investigated is of a most heinous, and in this country unprecedented in character, and is believed to have included in its plan and perpetration many persons holding high positions of power and authority, because of the civil war, who were acting through inferior persons as their tools and instruments; and as such persons may be prevented from giving evidence because of liability to punishment for participation in such conspiracy, therefore in order to open all sources of evidence, the Committee be empowered to report a bill granting grace and amnesty, according to parliamentary usage, to any person having cognizance of such conspiracy, not already put on trial and convicted of complicity therein, who shall give material and faithful evidence tending to bring to light the facts of said conspiracy, and that in the judgement of the House no person in whose favor said report shall be made, ought to be brought to trial on any evidence given by him to the Committee nor should such evidence be used against such person on any trial.

Mr. BOYER objected to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended and the resolutions offered.

Mr. WILSON of Iowa, suggested that the resolutions ought to include a direction that the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee, bearing on the subject of the conspiracy, be referred to the Select Committee, and treated as a part of the evidence for its action. A very large mass of testimony had been taken, including a good many documents, which he was of the opinion the members of the Committee were of the opinion should be published at some time. There were matters connected with the subject which should be ferreted out; and he hoped that whatever Committee would be charged with the investigation would give it a careful and exclusive attention, until the whole investigation should be made complete.

Mr. BUTLER said he would cheerfully accept the suggestion of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and would modify his resolutions accordingly.

Mr. RANDALL declared that he had no objection whatever to the fullest investigation and publication of everything connected with the assassination of Mr. LINCOLN, provided it was done fully, fairly and justly, and he suggested that the Committee be a joint one of the two Houses.

Mr. BUTLER declined to adopt the suggestion.

Mr. JUDD objected to the preamble, that it implied the illegality of the Military Commission which tried the conspirators.

Mr. BUTLER contended that it was liable to such an implication, and denied that he regarded the Commission as illegal. He argued in support of his resolution, providing grace and amnesty for such persons implicated, not as principals, in the conspiracy, as should give their testimony before the Committee. Here was the greatest conspiracy ever known to a Government, breaking on the country in a manner not paralleled in history, and of that conspiracy, of who were concerned in it, who had part in it, and what were its objects, who were its instruments, no record had yet been made; because there had been no investigation by any competent authority. Of the investigation before the Military Commission he did not wish to say one word, except that it was confined to a single issue, and the grand objects of the conspiracy and who were in it could not well be tried; whereas, in an investigation under the charge of a Committee that would deal with the matter carefully and judiciously, a record might be made of all the facts and circumstances, as a warning to the future and as a memento of the past, that would be very valuable to the history of the country, even if it disclosed no other and different criminals from those who have not suffered the penalty of their crime. It might disclose others who should be brought before the tribunals of the country. It had only come out the other day in the course of the Surratt trial that a member of the Confederate Cabinet had furnished money toward furthering the conspiracy. It was for the purpose of dealing with all those facts that himself and the country desired the special Committee. He wished it understood before assassination became the chronic method of disposing of rulers in this country, as it had become in other countries, that no such thing could be done without full and thorough investigation.

Mr. JUDD said he would go with Mr. BUTLER for a full investigation of that great crime, but he did not desire by his vote on the preamble to resolve formally that the military commission which tried the conspirators was an illegal tribunal.

Mr. BUTLER consented to the withdrawal of the preamble; he had put it as a sort of stump speech, and it had fulfilled its office; he would now withdraw it.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the question of order that the effect of one of the resolutions would be to take from the Judiciary Committee the testimony given before it.

The Speaker admitted that that would be the effect, but stated that the Committees were the agents of the House, and the House could transfer duties from one Committee to another.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that the resolution should be modified so as to call only for copies of the testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee and which was pertinent to the subject.

Mr. BUTLER had no objection, and modified the resolution accordingly.

Mr. ROSS inquired whether one of the resolutions would not authorize the Committee to pardon JEFF. DAVIS and the leading rebels. He did not like to give any such authority as that. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER doubted that any Committee of the House, as Committees were usually appointed by the Speaker, would either pardon JEFF. DAVIS or go bail for him.

Mr. NIBLACK suggested that one of the resolutions virtually gave the pardoning power to Congress, while the Constitution lodged it in the Executive.

After some further discussion of no importance, the previous question was seconded and the resolutions were adopted—the last on a separate vote by 100 to 24.

The Speaker subsequently announced the Special Committee as follows: Messrs. BUTLER, SHELLABARGER, JULIAN, WARD and RANDALL.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the following bill, supplementary to an act entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed on the 2d day of March, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d of March, 1867:

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is hereby declared to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of the 2d day of March, 1867, entitled, "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 23d of March, in the year 1867, that the governments then existing in the rebel States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, were illegal and void, and that thereafter said governments, if continued, were to be continued subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts and to the authority of Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said acts to which this is a supplement shall be construed to authorize the officer assigned to the command of any military district under said acts, whenever he shall deem it necessary to the due performance of his duties under said acts, to remove or suspend from office any municipal or State officer, or person exercising authority under or by virtue of any so-called State Governments existing in his District; and the said officer so assigned to command as aforesaid, is hereby empowered to appoint another person in the stead of the officer or person so removed, if he shall deem proper so to do; and when he may deem it necessary, as aforesaid, to prohibit, suspend or set aside any act or proceeding of any such State or municipal Government, or any act or thing done under or by virtue of its authority, and acts heretofore done by such officer, in accordance herewith, shall be deemed valid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Boards of Registration of the several Military Districts, established by the acts to which this is supplementary, shall admit to registration only such persons as they deem entitled to be registered by the acts aforesaid. They shall not regard the taking of the oath prescribed in the Act of March 23, 1867, conclusive evidence of the right of persons taking it to be registered, but *prima facie* only, and may receive such evidence under oath, relating thereto, as they may deem proper, either from the person applying to be registered or others; and either of the members of said Board is hereby authorized to administer oaths, or affirmations, and examine witnesses, touching the right of any person to be registered. Such Boards of Registration may strike from the list of voters the name of any one already registered, who in their judgment improperly took the oath prescribed in the acts to which this is supplementary, or was not entitled by said acts to be registered; record evidence shall not be required by said Boards to prove participation in the rebellion, but parole evidence shall be sufficient to establish the fact of such participation; and said Boards of Registration shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no Civil Court of the United States shall have jurisdiction of any action or proceeding, civil or criminal, against any such District Commander, or any officer or person acting by his authority, for or on account of the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this act or the acts to which it is supplementary.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That no District Commander shall be relieved from the command assigned to him under the aforesaid acts, unless the Senate shall have first advised and consented thereto, or unless by sentence of Court-martial he shall be cashiered or dismissed from the army, or unless he shall consent to be so relieved.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the time for the completion of the registration of persons properly qualified to vote, may be extended by orders of the said several District Commanders, to any day prior to the 1st day of October, A. D. 1867.

Several amendments to it were suggested by Mr. ASHLEY, Ohio; WILSON, Iowa, BURR and BENJAMIN.

Mr. STEVENS consented that Mr. WILSON's amendment should be considered pending.

It provides that any person who shall attempt to prevent the operation of the act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalty of $5,000 fine, or imprisonment for one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Mr. STEVENS subsequently consented that Mr. BENJAMIN's amendment should be considered as pending.

It provides that the right of any person to be registered as a legal voter shall in no respect be changed or effected by virtue of any pardon granted to such person by the President of the United States for participation in the rebellion.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he did not know whether there was any desire to discuss the bill. He did not think there was any real desire to criticise or discuss it to any extent. He was inclined, if he did not deem it entirely insufficient to accept the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa, (WILSON,) and move the previous question on the passage of the bill. [Suggestions from Republican members, who had gathered round Mr. STEVEN'S, "Do it, do it."] He hoped it would not be considered harsh. [Members, "No; let us have the previous question."]

Mr. WOOD appealed to Mr. STEVENS not to deprive the minority of all opportunity to discuss the bill, but to give the members of it some chance to present to the House and to the country their reasons for voting against the bill, as they most assuredly would do.

Mr. ELDRIDGE reminded the House that this was the third Reconstruction Bill reported, and that the necessity for this one arose from the fact that no proper discussion of the others had been allowed.

Mr. STEVENS proposed, if the previous question were seconded, to allow to members of the opposition three-fourths of the hour that he would be entitled to, and then let the vote be taken, either with or without a few words from himself.

Mr. WOOD suggested that if the other Reconstruction Bills had been debated, so that they could have been thoroughly understood and their phraseology perfected, there would have been no necessity for this adjourned session, and he asked whether it was fair, liberal or magnanimous on the part of the majority to limit the minority in the discussion of this important measure.

Mr. BROOKS asked for an opportunity to make a minority report.

Mr. STEVENS said he had not understood in committee that Mr. BROOKS wanted to make a minority report.

Oh! bless you! replied Mr. BROOKS, I did not even count as one in the committee. [Laughter.]

The Speaker asked him whether he desired to make the report now.

Mr. BROOKS said he should rather not have to make it now, but could do it if neccessary.

The Speaker asked leave for Mr. BROOKS to present a minority report at a future time.

Mr. SCOFIELD objected to binding the House to receive the report at any time, although when offered he might have no objections.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that he had hardly had time to read the bill.

Mr. STEVENS said that he was reluctant to trample on the rights of the minority, and he would therefore consent to let this discussion go on, with the understanding that he would ask for the vote to-morrow at 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. CHANDLER took the floor and spoke for three-quarters of an hour against the principles of the bill. He was subsequently questioned by Mr. KELLEY, but on matters not important.

Mr. MUNGER completed Mr. CHANDLER's hour by reading the heads of an argument which he promised to fill up and supply to the *Congressional Globe*, to prove that the black man was physiologically different from and inferior to the white man.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

Mr. PAINE introduced a bill to extend the privilege of the Homestead Law to freedmen. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

The House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A NEGRO MURDERER ARRESTED.—On Friday last, the 5th instant, a large gathering of colored people assembled at Terwilliger Grove, on the banks of Saddle River, Bergen County, N. J., for the purpose of enjoying themselves at a picnic. During the festivities and near midnight an altercation arose between CÆSAR ZABRISKIE and SAMUEL SUTTON (both colored) in consequence of an old quarrel existing between them. From harsh words the pair proceeded to blows, and the fight was closed by SUTTON drawing a knife and stabbing his opponent through the heart, causing instant death. SUTTON succeeded in escaping to this City, and concealed himself in the Eighth Ward. Yesterday morning Officer SETON, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested the fugitive, and he was handed over to the New-Jersey authorities for trial.

SCULPTURE AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—A very attractive work of art is now on exhibition at the Produce Exchange, the result of nine months of steady labor on the part of the sculptor, Mr. DAVID RICHARDS. It consists of a group of statuary, representing a beautiful child playing with a kitten. The child is amusing the kitten with a piece of ribbon, one end of which, in the form of a roll, lies on the ground, the other end being held by the child. The kitten is watching the roll, with eagerness, and the child contemplates the interesting attitude of the kitten with an expression of joy, truly fascinating. The chiselling is admirably executed, especially that of the face, hands and drapery of the main figure.

GOLD IN CANADA.—The Richardson Gold Mining Company of Madoc, Hastings County, Canada West, yesterday tested the wealth of its ores, submitting them to the process of the Wyckoff Reducing Works, at Greenpoint, L. I. The result was highly satisfactory. It was shown that the ore was exceedingly rich. The mines are owned by Messrs. S. W. HARDIN, BENJ. LOMBARD and others, of Chicago. JAMES GLASS, of Canada West, is the Secretary. The proprietors intend to work the mines by means of the Wyckoff process the present Summer, and anticipate great results. The experiments of yesterday show that $50,000 per ton is a low estimate of the probable yield.

UNION CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING SOCIETY.—This Society held another meeting last evening, and the Secretary, ALBERT ALLINGHAM, presented the financial statement, signed by the auditors, which was a favorable one. A note at the bottom stated that JOHN W. FARMER, the Treasurer, has consented to give security in real estate to the amount of $10,000. The first subscription night will be on Wednesday, at Farmers' Institute. Coöperative Building Society No. 2 will hold its first meeting at the above rooms on Friday evening, to enroll fresh members. JOHN W. FARMER has consented to be Treasurer.

STABBING AFFRAY AT LAKEVILLE.—An altercation occurred at Lakeville, on the evening of the 4th, during which an Irishman by the name of O'HARA stabbed Mr. ORANGE BENJAMIN in the neck and side. The Irishman was immediately arrested to await the result of BENJAMIN's wounds, and put under $800 bonds, in default of which he was on Saturday sent to Litchfield jail. Mr. BENJAMIN is not seriously injured.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting relative to the recent Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations at Montreal, will be held this evening at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City. H. THORN MILLER, of Cincinnati, and Messrs. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., CEPHAS BRAINARD, ALFRED WICKS and T. G. SALLIER, Jr., and others, are expected to deliver addresses.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Mrs. CLARA MORTON, 31 years of age, a native of England, and residing at No. 287 Fourth-avenue, made a desperate attempt at suicide about 2 o'clock yesterday morning by jumping from a second-story window into the street. She sustained only slight injuries. Mrs. MORTON had been ill, and laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

A MAN ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner GOVER, on the body of CHARLES OSWALD, aged 28 years, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 180 West Seventeenth-street, who has been missing since 9 o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst. The remains were found in the North River, near Eighteenth-street. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered by the jury.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Yesterday morning, GEORGE DICKSON, aged 6 years, while in a state of somnambulism, walked out of his bedroom on the second floor of his parents' residence, No. 28 Desbrosses-street, and sustained severe internal injuries by striking with force on the sidewalk. It is believed that he cannot survive.

SEIZURE OF A RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT.—The rectifying establishment of SAMUEL ENGLE, in Commerce-street, was seized yesterday morning by a Revenue Officer, upon the complaint of Inspector CATLIN. The cause of the seizure is alleged to be that whisky was being put into barrels not bearing the marks required by the Government.

THE RAILROAD WAR.—The active competition now going on between the various railroad lines has led to an immense reduction in the rates of fare. The Erie Railroad now sells tickets to Buffalo for $6 75, to Dunkirk for $8, and to Rochester for $5 20. As the Erie Railroad is the shortest route to the West it will prove a formidable competitor to its rivals.

RELEASED FROM QUARANTINE.—The steamship *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall, detained in the Lower Bay since Thursday, has been released from quarantine. The reports of Drs. BISSELL and HARCOURT shows that the seamen sent to the Hospital Ship had billious remittent fever of the Isthmus type.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—TIMOTHY DENNY, 37 years of age, was thrown from his truck last evening and had his leg broken, the accident being caused by a collision between the truck of DENNY and that of another driver. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

THE DOG LAW.—City Marshal TAPPAN reports 3,273 dogs killed up to Saturday night last. During the whole of last season only 4,819 were killed, so that the trade in dead dogs thus far greatly exceeds that of last year.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—Yesterday 3,045 emigrants arrived at this port from Liverpool, London, Bremen and Havre.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, Alderman GEORGE H. FISHER, the President, in the Chair. After the usual preliminary proceedings Alderman CASHOW offered a Resolution to the effect that the Prospect Park Commissioners be directed to erect a tomb on Fort Greene for depositing the bones of the martyrs of the Jersey Prison Ship in the Wallabout during the Revolutionary war. The resolution was adopted. This course was taken with the view of permitting the citizens of Brooklyn to erect a monument over the remains, which now lie in a little inclosed place in Hudson Avenue, near the Navy Yard wall. The salary of Mr. CHARLES P. WILEY, Clerk in the office of the Brooklyn Street Commissioner, was fixed at $2,000 per year by resolution. The following resolutions were offered by Alderman FISHER:

Resolved, That the Constitutional Convention be respectfully requested to consider the propriety of inserting in any constitution to be proposed by them to the people, a provision abrogating, or otherwise, providing for terminating the force and effect of the Montgomery and Dongan Charters, and of all charters existing prior to the Revolution, so far as the same, or any of them confer exclusive privileges on the City of New-York to grant ferry franchises on the East river, and especially so far as this, or any of them, authorize the imposition of a tax or toll for the use of the East river for ferry purposes for the benefit of the City of New-York.

Resolved, that the Clerk be requested to transmit to such member of said Convention, residing in Kings County, a copy of these resolutions.

Alderman FISHER said—I think if there is any power which can be exercised in this matter it is in the Constitutional Convention, where the fundamental law is proclaimed. This tax upon Brooklyn for these ferry privileges is an imposition, and we hope at no distant day to see the establishment of bridges across the river. There are in this Convention many able men, and I think there will be found public spirit enough to have this matter rectified. Remonstrances were presented against the paving of Fort Greene-place with the Nicolson (wooden) pavement. The subject was referred to the Grading and Paving Committee. Considerable further routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned.

THE NAVY-YARD.—The Chief Engineer's Department in the Navy-yard at present consists of the foundry, machine, boiler, pattern and coppersmith's shops, under charge of Chief Engineer W. W. W. WOOD, United States Navy, assisted by W. F. EVANS as master founder, DAVID CAMPBELL and JOHN ANDERSON as foremen machinists, WILSON EVANS as foreman boiler maker, JAMES O'BRIEN as foreman pattern maker, and PETER MARTIN as foreman coppersmith. There have been no changes of consequence in this department except that the men are now mustered by the clerks instead of the Quartermen, as formerly. The following have been appointed master clerks: B. G. WORTMAN at foundry, CHARLES MORRELL and JAMES BALLENTINE at machine shop, and EDWARD COBURN at boiler shop. The steamer *Quinnabaug* is ordered in commission, and will soon proceed to the coast of Africa. The sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, an apprentice ship, is being prepared to go into commission, and will shortly sail.

FIRE.—A two-story frame house, situated in Centre-street, near Hamilton-avenue, caught fire yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock. It was occupied in the basement by R. SIGISMUND; the first floor by Mr. HENRY LEVER; the second floor by Mr. W. J. MOWBRAY, the owner of the property. The latter lost all his furniture and $400 in greenbacks; fully insured in the Mechanics' Company, of Brooklyn. The other occupants lost about $600; not insured. The adjoining premises of Mr. C. W. LYON were slightly damaged. The fire was accidental.

CHARGED WITH VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.—CHRISTIAN GARVILLIN, No. 285 Grand-street, E. D., arrested on a charge of violating the Excise Law on Sunday, had a hearing before Justice DAILEY yesterday. The complainant, Officer MILLS, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, testified that he saw persons drinking beer on the premises. The accused answered that he was only entertaining private friends on beer that would not keep until Monday. Decision reserved.

BENZINE EXPLOSION.—A keg of benzine in a basement occupied by a painter, in the house No. 97 Wyckoff-street, E. D., exploded yesterday forenoon and caused an alarm of fire, but the flames were promptly subdued without damage. A boy named PETER BOERS, however, was slightly burned. It is supposed that the injured boy accidentally dropped a lighted match into the benzine.

DISCHARGED.—The young man, GEORGE B. LANE, arrested on the charge of having caused the drowning of a boy twelve years old, named JOHN GANNON, in a pond, was brought before Justice BUCKLEY yesterday, and honorably discharged, there being no evidence whatever to sustain the allegation. The deceased, it is supposed, was drowned by accident. The body was not recovered.

DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man, with a cord about his waist, was found floating in the river, at the foot of Sackett-street, yesterday. He had no clothing on, and it is possible he came to his death while bathing. Coroner SMITH held an inquest, and there being no marks of violence, a verdict of death by drowning was rendered by the jury.

RUN OVER ACCIDENT.—JOHN BOOTH, a child aged two years, was yesterday run over by a horse and wagon near its parents' residence, No. 92 Johnson-street, E. D., but fortunately escaped with slight injuries.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of the Board was held yesterday afternoon, but nothing beyond the regular routine business was transacted, after which they adjourned.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A BOY.—A fracas occurred Sunday night about 8 o'clock, in Hoboken, between two boys, EDWARD MARRON, aged 15 years, and JOHN GLENSTEIN, aged 18, in which the latter was killed by an unlucky blow from a stone. It appears that MARRON, who resides at No. 183 East Houston-street, New-York, went to Hoboken on Sunday, there fell in with the lad GLENSTEIN, and became involved in a quarrel with him. GLENSTEIN struck MARRON, who was his junior, a severe blow in the face, when the latter picked up a stone about the size of a hen's egg, and threw it, striking GLENSTEIN behind the ear, producing injuries which caused death at 12 o'clock the same night. An inquest was held last night, when MARRON was committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Hon. THEODORE F. RANDOLPH, formerly State Senator from Hudson County, was elected President, *vice* BEACH VANDERPOEL, Esq., the retiring President. Mr. RANDOLPH entered upon the duties of his position on Friday last.

AN OLD NUISANCE REVIVED.—The advent of warm weather has brought the "filling in" process of the Central Railroad Company, at Communipaw, into notice again, the stench being reported as intolerable. It is thought that a second injunction will be applied for if the one obtained last Summer should prove inadequate.

STABBING AN OFFICER.—A man named JOHN GARDENER was arrested in Hoboken Sunday night, at a late hour, and attempted to stab the officer, JOHN MALLOVENS, who made the arrest. The knife cut through the coat and cut the flesh slightly, doing no material injury. The officer refused to prosecute, and the prisoner was discharged.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Col. JOHN R. CROCKETT, a prominent citizen of Newark, died at his residence on Sunday morning, after an illness of about three months. Col. CROCKETT passed through the war with distinction, but was compelled by ill health to resign.

A BULL RUSH.—A bull, while being driven through Hoboken, became suddenly wild and dashed into the doorway of the house No. 12 Newark-street, smashed things generally, dashed out and tore down the stoop of the house next door, after which he was secured.

NOT IDENTIFIED.—The body of the man killed on the New-Jersey Railroad track, in Jersey City, on Saturday last, has not yet been identified, and the inquest has been adjourned until Friday.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR in good demand for Spring; sales of 1,300 bbls. at $10 50@$11 75 for Western and $10 75@$11 for City Ground; Rye Flour nominal at $6 50; White Wheat Flour dull, nominal. WHEAT dull; sales 850 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 98. CORN opened steady and closed 1c. better; sales 65,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 85c., and later 24,000 bushels Mixed Western at 80c. OATS closed 1c. better; sales of 48,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 65c., and later 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago at 66c. RYE and BARLEY are unchanged. MESS PORK $21 25 for heavy. LARD 12¼c.@13c. FREIGHTS—Early 13c.; later 12½c. on Corn to New-York. RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 300,000 bushels; Oats, 103,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Corn, 154,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels. GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 63,000 bushels; Corn, 89,400 bushels; Oats, 230,000 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels; Peas, 6,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR is in good demand, chiefly for the Interior, Eastern and Southern trade; sales of 1,200 bbls. at $11 50@$12 for No. 1 Spring, $12 50@$13 for Red Winter, $14 for White, and $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR $7 50. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Chicago Spring was held at $2 30; No. 2 at $2 05. CORN quiet; Old No. 1 was held at 95c.@$1. Other Grains are inactive. CORN MEAL $3 75 @ $4 00 bu. MILL-FEED lower; Shorts $20@$25; Shipstuffs, $26@$30 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS are steady—Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 60c. LAKE IMPORTS—44,000 bushels Wheat, 61,600 bushels Corn, 3,816,000 feet of Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—824 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 67,700 bushels Corn, 4,100 bushels Peas, 2,193,000 feet of Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 8.

COTTON—sales 1,200 bales; Low Middling, 23½c.; receipts, 250 bales. The stock of Louisiana SUGAR is very light; Fair is quoted at 13½c. and Low Yellow at 14c. There is no MOLASSES in the market. Cuba SUGAR—fully fair, 14c.; Nos. 12 to 14, 13½c. MOLASSES is quoted at 47½c.@50c. FLOUR is very firm; Single Extra, $11; most of the sales were on private terms. CORN has advanced 2½c.; Yellow and Mixed, $1 10@$1 15; White, $1 30. OATS firm and held at 85c. LARD firm; prime tierce is retailing at 12¾c.; keg, 13½c.@14c. PORK firm at $23 75. BACON is in fair jobbing demand at 10½c. for Shoulders; 12½c. for Rib Sides, and 13½c. for Clear Rib. Gold, 138½. Sterling Exchange, 49½@58. New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ⅌ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR dull; Spring Extra, $8@$10 50. WHEAT firm at an advance of 10c.; No. 2 at $2 05@$2 06½. CORN opened steady at a decline of 1½c.@2c., but rallied and closed at 84½c.@84¾c. for No. 1 and 79½c.@80c. for No. 2. OATS closed at 55½c. for No. 2. RYE firm and quiet at an advance of 3c.@5c.; sales at $1@$1 02 for No. 2. BARLEY dull and nominal. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK, $21. LARD dull at 11c.@11¼c. CATTLE dull at $7 25@$7 75 for good to prime. LIVE HOGS dull at $6 25@$6 37½ for good to choice. SHEEP are dull at $4 75@$5 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,500 barrels Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 121,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR firmer but unchanged. WHEAT is in improved demand: sales at $2 20@$2 40 for Old Winter Red. CORN—There is a good demand from the South; sales of No. 1 at 95c., sacked. OATS are scarce; sales at the closing at 80c. RYE is scarce and firm at $1 20. COTTON unchanged. WHISKY steady at 30c. MESS PORK buoyant and held at $22. BULK MEATS firmer; sales of 100,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@11c.; Shoulders were held at 9c.@11c. BACON firm but unchanged; sales at 9⅞c. for Shoulders; 12⅜c. for Clear Sides and 11½c. for Rib Sides. HAMS firm at 18c. for Sugar-cured. BUTTER steady at 14c.@17c. for Central Ohio, and 17c.@18c. for reserve. EGGS, 15c. Gold, 138 buying.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 8.

COTTON is quiet at 25c.@25½c. for Middling Uplands. COFFEE—Rio is steady but inactive. FLOUR is scarce and in demand; North Western extra, $9 50; good grades of Winter Wheat are scarce and in demand. WHEAT—New red, $2 75@$3; new white, $2 90. CORN—White, $1 11@$1 12; mixed, $1 02@$1 04; yellow, $1 07; mixed Western, $1 04. OATS, 85c.@87c. RYE, $1 40. SUGAR is steady but unchanged. PROVISIONS are scarce and in demand at last quotations. WHISKY is very dull and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 8.

TOBACCO—Sales of 163 hhds. Leaf, at $2 75@$15 75 for Common Lugs to Medium Leaf; $20 25@$26 for good Leaf, and $45@$60 for Hart County Manufacturing. Superfine FLOUR, old, $8; Fancy from new Wheat, $14. New WHEAT, $2. CORN, shelled and delivered, 72c.@93c. OATS in bulk 80c.@82c. BACON active—9¾c. for Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c. for Clear Sides, packed. LARD, in tierces, 11¾c. MESS PORK, $21 75.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advanced 5c. for Amber; sales at $2 60. CORN advanced 1½c.@2c.; sales at 85½c. for No. 1, and 82c. for No. 2. OATS scarce, at an advance of 3c.; sales at 70c. for No. 1. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull and unchanged. Receipts of the week—1,900 bbls. Flour, 2,200 bushels Wheat, 177,000 bushels Corn, 5,500 Oats. Shipments—800 bbls Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat, 100,000 bushels Corn, 2,500 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, July 8.

FLOUR firm; City Doubles, $11@$11 50; Country, do., $10@$10 37½; Extras, $9 50@$10. WHEAT unsettled at $2 33 for No. 1; $2 10 for No. 2; $1 80 for No. 3, and $1 25 for Rejected. OATS are firm at 60c. for No. 1. CORN firm at 83c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—16,000 bushels Wheat, 2,530 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 21,600 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 8.

TOBACCO is dull but unchanged. WHEAT advancing; Prime new Fall, $2 25; Choice do. $2 30@$2 60. CORN active, and advanced 3c.@5c.; sales at 96c.@$1. OATS, 72c.@76c. RYE, 75c.@82½c. PROVISIONS are firm. MESS PORK, $22@$22 50. BACON higher, at 9⅝c. for Shoulders; 12⅞ for Clear Sides. WHISKY, free, $2.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday July 8.

COTTON firm at 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 162 bales. CORN heavy, at $1 10@$1 12. OATS are quiet at 80c. PORK firm at $23 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 13½c.@14c. LARD dull at 13½c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, July 8.

COTTON dull: sales 26 bales; Middlings, 22½c. Notwithstanding the heavy rains for several weeks the accounts from all parts of the State are favorable to the crops.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, July 8.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firmer at 51c.; RESIN steady at $2 50@$5 50.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, July 8.

COTTON—Sales 200 bales Low Middling, 21½c.@22c.; receipts, 163 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, July 8.

COTTON dull and inactive; Low Middlings nominally 21c.@21½c.; receipts 150 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, July 8.

COTTON quiet; sales 54 bales Middlings, 25c.; receipts 260 bales.

[Advertisement.]

$250 REWARD.—Had the barn of JAMES B. BREWSTER, of Flushing, been protected with the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, the presence of the incendiary would have been known in season to prevent the fire. E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING & FLOYD's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 8—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool*—F. Ford, Mr. Tiffany, G. Porter, Mrs. Taylor and two daughters, H. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, child and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Coles, H. Sarasin, Hugh McCurdy, Mrs. Drake, Mr. and Miss P. Perrin, Miss J. Karth, Mr. and Mrs. F. Darley, Rev. and Mrs. J. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. J. Male, Mrs. H. Henry, W. Ladd, F. Hall, Mrs. A. Clarke, four children and nurse, P. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tackaberry, Mrs. S. Hertz, Miss Mary Blair, Mr. and Mrs. J. Entz, Mrs. Bloodgood, Mr. Burnham, T. Whitlock, F. King, J. Carey, A. Schwendler, Jas. Nicholson, Miss C. Catlin, C. Gregory, Isaac Douglass, B. Douglass, C. Lampriere, R. Birch, Mrs. Bolson, H. Jaffray, A. Heard, A. Peon, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Mr. William Florence, Mrs. Harris, two children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Wheatley and son, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn and two daughters, Mr. Blumenthal, J. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. B. Young, two children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. D. Blodgett, two daughters and servant, G. Spencer, John Young, Marquis d'Almandares, lady, three daughters and six servants, P. Pepper and son, W. Wheeler, F. Wheeler, O. Stamford, J. Goddard, G. Kenyon, Miss Paterson, H. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. Striletto, Mr. and Mrs. P. Leonard, George Stoker, Thomas Moffat, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hazard, E. Merrill, P. Nettre, Mr. and Mrs. G. Chapman, J. Mendive, Mr. Woodron, P. Caswell, Isaac J. Dalton, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Wetzell, Lieut.-Col. Hill, lady, three children and servant, F. Lewis, Robert Roberts, E. Packard, C. Knapp, E. Hall, Mr. Hiller, William Johnstone, George Johnes, Geo. Allen, J. Hill, W. Watermire, G. Graper, Jose Peon, Hy. Watson, P. Raynes, Mr. and Mrs. Schmider, 2 children and 2 servants, A. Wallace, Baron O. de Mesnil, H. Bateman, J. Anderson, S. Mattison, Mr. and Mrs. Peters and child, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dater, daughter and son, Miss C. Timpson, J. Cordiner, W. Lottimer, Jas. Armstrong, Mr. and Miss Mitchell, G. Davis, S. Michelbacker, B. Lehmaur, F. Henriques, Jesse Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Armour and two sons, A. Stanton, W. Fry, Geo. N. Ross, J. Abrahamis, R. Zimmerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gawtry, N. Moore, G. Sweeney, S. Remington, James Woods, Jno. Folson, Miss Randles, Miss T. Pariser, A. Duncker, F. Taylor, Jno. Reudel, Chas. Howard, Mrs. Gray, C. Griffiths.

JULY 8—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—T. W. Davidson, Miss S. Murray, Mrs. M. A. Elder and child, J. G. Bancroft, G. Pages, Capt. McNear, J. A. Dawson, J. George, Mr. Manning, Miss E. Manning, Miss L. Manning, Miss A. Manning and 3 children, O. Bedford, C. L. Goddard, Mr. Foster, J. Clark, E. Whitsted and lady, B. F. Whittington, L. Snewell, W. McKirneav, M. Hay, Capt. Grogger and lady, P. Marhdohl, lady and child, W. L. Parker, B. Woodward, F. Flanagan and wife, W. A. Greer, C. Ward, Mr. Nicol, Mr. Palmer, L. G. Lee, E. Franklin, Mrs. J. Williamson, Misses M. S. and E. Williamson, J. Williamson, J. J. Travis, Mrs. S. Travis, R. H. Milliken, Miss H. Hutton, A. Cheesbro, J. Piggott, A. E. Heighway, Capt. Child, Miss J. Jenkins, W. J. Mackin, Dr. E. Sharp, J. J. Bell.

JULY 8—*In steamship Guiding Star, from Havre*—J. Gonsales, E. Baigner, Marie Jonconet, P. Glodon, M. Battmalle, C. Boppe, P. Kraenear and wife, V. Girard, wife and 2 children, E. Bouzan, H. Carroll, Mr. Walsh and servant, Mrs. McElroy, child and servant, Mr. and Miss Lee, Mr. Basch, V. B. Wilson, Mr. Lynde, Mr. Livingston, Gustav Alexy, and 300 others.

In steamship Trade Wind, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Hester Fling, Master Titus, Mr. Calesto and wife, Louis Koolsberger, Mr. James, wife and 2 children, August Luerman, F. Molina, Francisco Sena, Mrs. B. McAlister, and 4 in the steerage.

JULY 8—*In steamship Iron Age, from Antwerp*—L. Van Loo, E. Debaus, Margaret and Catharine Fasshoiler, A. Buss, Babette, William and Anna Claus, H. Falenheim, J. Augsburger, F. Welter, A. Mursch, O. Schnerdler, Peter and Maria Claus, P. Halele.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 37 | Sun sets.....7 33 | Moon sets....12 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1 21 | Gov. Island..2 11 | Hell Gate....3 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 8.

Cleared.

Barks Annie Ada, (Br.,) Carny, Cork for orders, via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Parthian, (Br.,) Osborn, Cape de Verdes, Pendergast Bros.; Mary Stetson, Pendleton, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Com. Dupont, Clifford, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton, Jr.

Brigs George Harris, French, Salem via Elizabethport, Walsh & Carver; Ambrose Light, Warner, Boston, Miller & Houghton; James Crow, (Br.,) Congdon, Bridgeport, C. B., C. A. De Wolf; Allston, Sawyer, Elizabethport; J. W. Woodruff, Eaton, Boston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Cairo, (Br.,) Carroll, Glace Bay, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Omega, (Br.,) McInnis, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; Mercedes, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, Harriman & Morrison.

Schooners Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Bine, (Br.,) Dernier, Dorchester, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Cottnam, (Br.,) Benden, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Luisita, Underhill, Malaga, B. J. Wenberg; Ellen Perkins, Perkins, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Stirling, Ellsworth, Providence, Rackett & Taylor.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool June 27, 12:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 3, lat. 46 56, lon. 46 40, passed bark Kincardineshire, bound W. July 5, 11 P. M., lat. 41 46, lon. 61 50, passed a steamer, bound E., showing a blue light and one rocket. 7th, 5:50 A. M., passed steamship City of Baltimore; 6:50 P. M., the Teutonia; 7:33 P. M., the Fulton; 9 P. M., the Denmark, all bound E.

Steamship Guiding Star, Van Sice, Havre June 26, at 5 P. M., and Falmouth 27th, P. M., with mdse. and passengers to J. J. Comstock. June 28, lat. 50 46, lon. 18, saw brig Alpha; same day, ship Warrior Queen, from Ortage, N. Z., for Sowdown. June 30, Miss Eliza Brauer, died of pneumonia, and was buried at sea. July 7, 11:30 A. M., lat. 40 41, lon. 69 22, saw steamship Fulton, hence.

Steamship Trade Wind, Champion, New-Orleans July 3, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. July 6, lat. 34 18, lon. 76 32, passed ship Glendower, from New-Orleans for Liverpool. 7th, off Chincoteague, saw 3-masted schr. J. Simonson, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool June 29 and Queenstown 30th, at 3:48 P. M., with mdse. and 278 passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Iron Age, (Br.,) Cassap, Antwerp June 7, with mdse. and 324 passengers to Christian Bors.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlinson, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay 5 ds., with coal to Parmale Bros.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamer Equator, Jackaway, Boston.

Ship W. G. Russell, (of Quebec,) Jewett, Mantla March 26, with hemp, &c., to Howlett & Torrance.

Bark J. G. Paint, (of Hawkesbury, C. B.,) Embree, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar to B. F. Small & Co.

Bark Henry, Blair, Marseilles May 13, passed Gibraltar May 31, with mdse. to master.

Bark Warren Ordway, ——, Salt Cay, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to master.

Bark Western Star, Harding, Boston.

Brig Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa 14 ds., with wool, skins, &c., to Theodore Fouike. June 23, 10 miles north of Curacao, wind fresh and head sea, carried away the foremast in the slings of the foreyard, the foremast-head hanging foreward over the bow; took in all sail and kept the brig head to the sea, under mainsail, mainstaysail and foresail; got up preventative tackles from aft to foremast and topmast-heads; fished the mast with some 4-inch plank, and has been able to carry a close-reefed topsail and foresail by the wind, in moderate weather. 27th, passed through the Mona Passage.

Brig Lizzie Billings, (of St. John, N. B.,) Mott, Crab Island 14 ds., with molasses to Morrison & Phillips.

Brig T. J. Owen, Pettingill, Neuvitas 9 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Paragon, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fitzgerald, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Annie Collins, Smith, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Smithers & Co.

Brig B. F. Nash, Lancy, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig Ambrose Light, Warren, R. I.

Brig Gen. Marshall, Thoms, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Lyndon, (of Eastport,) Shackford, St. John, N. B., 6 ds., with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Susannah, Packard, Galveston 21 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. J. F. Carver, Rummill, Windsor, with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B., 7 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Leopard, Hamlin, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Irene E. Meservey, Henderson, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. J. L. Howard, Harrington, Rockland, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. John Boynton, Reed, Red Beach, with lumber, &c., to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Charles Dennis, Halleck, Wilmington, N. C., with cargo of derelict brig Exporter.

Schr. C. F. Young, Richardson, Portland.

Schr. Z. Snow, Smith, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Union, Leighton, Millbridge, with lumber.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Keen, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Eurotas, Harn, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Bay State, Carle, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Abby Gale, Ryder, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Convert, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. C. Knight, Wilcox, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke.

Schr. R. Law, Yark, Stonington, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Gifford, Gifford, Boston.

Schr. C. H. Hubbard, Jones, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. E. M. Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Brazos, Kelsey, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Elias Dudley, Coombs, New-Haven.

Schr. Jane, Loud, Bangor 9 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Julia C. Gamage, Hix, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Davis, Warren.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence.

Schr. Ralph Post, Davis, Georgetown, for Hudson.

WIND—At sunset, calm.

The schr. Julia Clinch, from Havana, is consigned to Jed Frye & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 8—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Saxon, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York; Key West, do.; brig Isadora, Bermuda.

Below—Ship Mindoro, from Manila; bark Maude, from Singapore.

CHARLESTON, July 8—Arr. schrs. Ida Bell, Boston; bark Esperanza, Havana; brig Sohdad.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8—Arr. brig Rabbont, from West Indies. Spoke July 1, schr. Ada Wiswell, from Boston for St. Kitts, disabled, and making for Nassau, with masthead broken.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 8—Sld. steamship James A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Anna M. Goodwin—bark, from New-Orleans for Havre, June 13, lat. 40, lon. 33 45.

Foreign Ports.

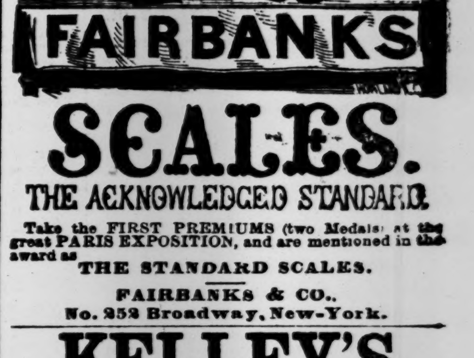
At Curacao, June 23, bark Undine, Mitchell, from Boston, to load for Cienfuegos; schr. Anna Leland, Bennett, to sail for Nassau Island 29th; brig La Creole, Campbell, for New-York July 5.

Arr. at Hamilton, Bermuda, July 5, brig Henrietta, from New-York.

BATHING SUITS, SHIRTS, AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

DEVLIN & CO.



SCALES.

THE ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD.

Take the FIRST PREMIUMS (two Medals) at the great PARIS EXPOSITION, and are mentioned in the award as

THE STANDARD SCALES.

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No. 252 Broadway, New-York.

KELLEY'S GIFT CONCERT.

Important and last announcement to ticket-holders in KELLEY'S Grand North American Gift Concert. It will positively take place at Cooper Institute, New-York City, SATURDAY, July 13, 1867. First premium $30,000 in greenbacks. Five hundred thousand valuable gifts, valued at $500,000, will be presented to ticket-holders, including $100,000 in greenbacks. A present given with every concert ticket. All orders for tickets from the New-England and Middle States, mailed up to Friday night, July 12, will reach us in time to be filled and forwarded before the concert commences. Agents can continue to sell tickets until 5 P. M. Saturday, July 13, when all reports must be made and accounts settled, or the tickets will be canceled.

Agents holding tickets not sold or engaged will please return them immediately, as they are required to supply orders in New-York. Tickets sent promptly by mail on receipt of price. Tickets $1 each. We will send five tickets for $4 50, ten for $9, twenty for $17 50. Send the name of each subscriber and Post-office address, and town and State. Money by draft, Post-office order, express or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk. Address all communications to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

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OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 226, July 8, 1867.

68, 78, 20, 67, 17, 10, 1, 34, 9, 70, 27, 23.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 227, July 8, 1867.

27, 70, 1, 39, 39, 64, 9, 62, 57, 33, 54, 36, 45.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 236, July 8, 1867.

25, 3, 17, 59, 41, 65, 16, 14, 61, 28, 24, 04.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 237, July 8, 1867.

17, 33, 64, 54, 67, 30, 22, 66, 13, 5, 71, 19, 42.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class "D," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on July 17, 1867. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing

McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No 419, July 8, 1867.

63, 17, 76, 15, 16, 39, 45, 21, 31, 44, 42, 8, 69.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 420, July 8, 1867.

23, 8, 45, 16, 71, 61, 32, 24, 63, 11, 1, 30.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 343, July 8, 1867.

64, 33, 16, 27, 4, 21, 37, 48, 40, 76, 9, 63, 50.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 344, July 8, 1867.

28, 14, 75, 35, 66, 17, 7, 39, 47, 63, 54, 70.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

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